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**Children's Contributions to Old-Age Assistance Recipients
in North Dakota and South Dakota**

**Women Workers and Their Dependents Under the 1950
Amendments**

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Social Security in Review

Program Operations

OLD-AGE and survivors insurance monthly benefits amounting to \$141.9 million were being paid at the end of May to almost 4.0 million persons. Because there were fewer new awards to retired workers and more benefit suspensions under the work clause, the number of beneficiaries receiving benefits increased by only 79,000 in the month, the smallest increase since September 1950.

By the end of May, almost 3 million persons aged 65 or over were receiving monthly benefits, an increase of 43 percent since May 1950. Their monthly benefits totaled \$114.5 million, compared with \$48.1 million a year earlier. One million mothers and dependent or orphaned children under age 18 were being paid monthly benefits; the figure a year earlier was \$12.1 million.

Monthly benefit awards continued at a high level and totaled 126,800 for the month. Old-age benefit awards declined somewhat, to 63,500—the lowest figure since September 1950. About 22,600 benefits were awarded to wives or dependent husbands of old-age beneficiaries, 1,400 more than in the preceding month but less than the record high set in November 1950. Almost 8,400 mother's benefits and 700 parent's benefits were awarded in May—more than in any other month. The 23,400 child's benefit and the 8,300 widow's or widower's benefit awards were only slightly less than the record highs established last March.

In May, 40,900 lump-sum death payments totaling \$5.4 million were made with respect to 39,300 deceased workers, only slightly less than the

record number awarded in March. The average lump-sum amount per worker was \$137; a year earlier it was \$166.

Several provisions in the 1950 amendments affected lump-sum payments. Of these, two were largely responsible for the net decrease in the average amount. One is the provision that liberalizes the insured-status requirements for persons living on September 1, 1950, thus making possible the payment of lump-sum benefits to the survivors of many workers who under the former provisions would have died uninsured. Since the newly eligible persons have, on the whole, lower average wages than persons insured under the 1939 amendments, the inclusion of this group tends to decrease the average lump-sum payment. The other of these two provisions changes the lump-sum formula from six to three times the primary insurance amount. Since the average increase in the primary amount for workers insured under the 1939 amendments is about 75 percent, the average lump-sum payment with respect to such persons dying after August 1950 is less than would have been payable under the 1939 amendments.

A third provision permits payment of a lump sum on the death—after August 1950—of an insured worker with a survivor eligible for a monthly benefit for the month in which the worker died. Accordingly, a lump-sum death benefit is now payable in many cases to the aged widow or young widow with children who formerly could have received monthly benefits only. Since married workers have, on the whole, higher average wages than nonmarried workers, the inclusion of this group tends to in-

crease the average lump-sum payment. The effect of this provision is, however, more than offset by the operation of the other two provisions.

DECREASES IN MAY in old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and especially general assistance extended the downward movement in public assistance caseloads another month. Declining rolls in the three programs were general; caseloads were smaller for old-age assistance in 34 States, for aid to dependent children in 42 States, and for general assistance in 41 States. As in April, the sharpest drop came in general assistance, which continued to be the program most directly affected by the transfer of eligible persons to the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled and by employment conditions. Employment reached high levels in May, and there was less unemployment, according to the Bureau of the Census, than in any other postwar month. As a result the general assistance caseload was reduced 7.6 percent.

The number of persons receiving aid to the blind remained at about the April level; the number receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled continued to increase. Additions in May to the caseload for aid to the permanently and totally disabled—as in the past, predominantly persons from the general assistance rolls—pushed up the national total for the new program about one-tenth. The May total of 97,079 exceeds slightly the number of persons receiving aid to the blind.

During the month, Rhode Island made its first payments for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and data on the program in the Vir-

gin Islands became available. Thirty-one States are now reporting payments to the permanently and totally disabled.

Total expenditures for public assistance were down \$881,000 in May, as decreases in the amount spent for general assistance and aid to dependent children more than offset increases in the other three programs. Substantial upward adjustments in payments in a few States accounted for much of the higher cost in old-age assistance. Colorado raised its maximum for old-age assistance to \$85, and the average payment went up almost \$10. Nebraska's new standards, based on recent price surveys, raised average payments for aid to the blind, old-age assistance, and aid to dependent children \$2-5. In Oklahoma the average old-age assistance payment went up more than \$3 in May, when the maximum was raised from \$58 to \$63 and higher standard cost figures were applied. Kentucky raised the average payment for aid to the blind by \$9.58 when it met determined need in full; for the first time in several years the agency was able to meet 100 percent of need in any of its assistance programs.

INITIAL CLAIMS for benefits under the State unemployment insurance programs in May showed relatively little change from April, declining 3.3 percent. For weeks of unemployment claimed, which represent continued unemployment, there was an increase of 11.7 percent. This substantial increase came entirely from claims filed by women who had been working in employment affected by seasonal and other cutbacks.

In an average week in May, benefit checks were sent out to 773,500 persons, 4.5 percent more than in April but only about half the number a year earlier. The amount of benefits paid to unemployed covered workers rose 13.7 percent to \$70.8 million.

Public Assistance Conference on Standard Setting for Institutions

The Bureau of Public Assistance called a meeting for June 21 and 22, 1951, to consider the amendments

Selected current statistics

[Corrected to July 10, 1951]

Item	May 1951	April 1951	May 1950	Calendar year	
				1950	1949
Labor Force ¹ (in thousands)					
Total civilian	62,803	61,789	62,788	63,099	62,105
Employed	61,193	60,044	59,731	59,957	58,711
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance ²			34,274	35,165	34,314
Covered by State unemployment insurance ³	34,000	34,000	32,141	32,809	31,581
Unemployed	1,609	1,744	3,057	3,142	3,395
Personal Income ⁴ (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)					
Total	\$249.5	\$249.0	\$216.9	\$224.7	\$205.1
Employees' income ⁵	167.4	168.1	141.2	145.8	133.8
Proprietors' and rental income	48.7	48.1	42.4	44.0	41.4
Personal interest income and dividends	20.2	20.2	18.4	19.3	17.1
Public aid ⁶	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
Social insurance and related payments ⁷	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.8
Veterans' subsistence allowances ⁸ and bonuses	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.2	2.0
Miscellaneous income payments ⁹	2.7	2.2	3.0	4.5	1.8
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: ¹⁰					
Number (in thousands)	3,969	3,890	2,912		
Amount (in thousands)	\$141,881	\$139,637	\$60,196	\$1,018,149	\$655,832
Average primary benefit	\$42.73	\$42.90	\$26.89		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number	127	126	56	963	682
Amount	\$3,931	\$3,953	\$1,266	\$26,234	\$15,343
Unemployment Insurance ¹					
Initial claims (in thousands)	889	919	1,137	12,251	17,690
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands)	4,370	3,913	7,916	78,654	102,612
Weeks compensated (in thousands)	3,558	3,109	6,791	67,860	86,638
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands)	773	740	1,567	1,304	1,696
Benefits paid (in millions) ¹¹	\$71	\$62	\$137	\$1,373	\$1,737
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$80.63	\$80.68	\$80.63	\$80.76	\$80.47
Public Assistance					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance	2,755	2,761	2,782		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families	641	646	651		
Children	1,638	1,652	1,651		
Aid to the blind	97	97	95		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ¹²	97	88			
General assistance	355	384	508		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance	\$13.17	\$12.84	\$11.83		
Aid to dependent children (per family)	73.40	73.63	70.89		
Aid to the blind	46.64	46.96	46.96		
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	45.39	44.93			
General assistance	45.57	46.16	46.53		

¹ Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures, average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

² Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Data for April and May 1951 not available.

³ Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

⁴ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income, which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

⁵ Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee contributions under social insurance and related programs.

⁶ Payments to recipients under the 4 special public assistance programs and general assistance.

⁷ Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and readjustment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁸ Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁹ Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

¹⁰ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

¹¹ Monthly amounts, gross; annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks and benefit refunds.

¹² Program initiated October 1950.

to the public assistance titles concerning standards for institutions as a requirement for approval of State

plans. The plan requirement set up by the amendment is a conditional
(Continued on page 14)

Children's Contributions to Old-Age Assistance Recipients in North Dakota and South Dakota*

THE problem of the extent to which the children of aged, needy persons should contribute to their support has been a persistent one in the administration of public assistance since the days of the Elizabethan poor law and even earlier. In recent years this problem has acquired a new urgency because of the mounting cost of old-age assistance. The response to the problem has varied considerably among the States, reflecting differences in public opinion as to the kind of old-age assistance program that people want to support. Thus, in their desire to permit old-age assistance recipients to have the greatest possible feeling of independence from their children, two States now provide by law that the public assistance agencies may not make any demand on the child of a needy aged person to support him, although they do, of course, take into consideration any contributions actually received from children. About a third of the States have established income scales for determining the contributions to be expected from the children of aged recipients in relation to the amount of the children's income and number of their dependents. Most of the others consider on a case-by-case basis the ability and willingness of children to contribute to their parents.

In its 1949 report on the proposed amendments (H.R. 6000) to the Social Security Act, the House Ways and Means Committee recommended that the Federal Security Agency make a study of the whole question

of children's responsibility for their aged parents. The study of children's contributions that was conducted by the public assistance agencies of North Dakota and South Dakota in August 1948 may be of some interest in suggesting areas of study in other States and in the Nation as a whole.

Background and Scope of the Study

In 1947 the legislatures in both North Dakota and South Dakota raised questions about whether the children of needy aged persons were helping them as much as might be expected in view of the increase in economic prosperity. The implication in these questions was that many aged persons who were receiving old-age assistance would not need public support if their children who were able to provide for them would do so. In an effort to provide a factual basis for answering these questions, the public welfare departments of North Dakota and South Dakota decided to conduct similar studies¹ of the extent to which children were helping old-age assistance recipients in August 1948. The two agencies, in consultation with the regional office of the Federal Security Agency, worked together to develop the schedule for the study.

No attempt was made to obtain information on the income of the children against which the amount of their contribution could be evaluated. The need for this information was recognized, but it was felt that it was not practicable for agency staff to spend the time necessary for

special interviews with children. Furthermore, information on income in kind might not be considered too reliable. Similarly, because of the difficulty of assigning a money value to contributions in kind, no attempt was made to obtain information, case-by-case, on the value of children's contributions in relation to the budgeted requirements of the assistance recipient.

Major Findings

From an analysis of the data obtained in the two States, certain findings appear.

(1) More than three-fourths of the old-age assistance recipients in each State have one or more living children.

(2) Fifty-four percent of the recipients with children in North Dakota and 61 percent in South Dakota received a contribution from one or more of their children. The difference between the two States in the percent receiving contributions appears to be related primarily to the greater extent of contributions of medical care in South Dakota, where no provision for medical care is made from old-age assistance funds.

(3) Recipients sharing living arrangements with their children, whether in their own or in their children's homes, were most likely to receive contributions. The women, the older persons, those unable to care for themselves, the widowed, and those with many children lived with their children more often than other recipients and, partly for this reason, were more likely to receive contributions than other types of recipients.

(4) In North Dakota 17 percent and in South Dakota 25 percent of the children of old-age assistance recipients made some kind of contribution to their parents.

(5) The reduction in assistance payments brought about by children's contributions represented about 6

* Prepared by Saul Kaplan, Regional Research Analyst, Region VII, Federal Security Agency, on the basis of studies conducted by, and in consultation with, the North Dakota Public Welfare Board (Gideon A. Hamble, Acting Director of Research and Statistics) and the South Dakota Department of Public Welfare (Fern Chamberlain, Chief, Research and Statistics). Each department has published a complete report of its own study.

¹ In North Dakota, based on a sample of 1,742 cases, representing 20 percent of the caseload; in South Dakota, based on a sample of 1,201 cases, representing 10 percent of the caseload. Of all the recipients in these samples, 1,340 in North Dakota and 953 in South Dakota had one or more living children. Children of these recipients totaled 6,565 in North Dakota and 4,359 in South Dakota.

percent of total assistance expenditures in the month of the study.

Law and Policy

Since Territorial days the poor laws of both States have set forth in almost identical language the duty of the children of poor persons to maintain them to the extent of their ability. The principle of children's responsibility was incorporated in the old-age assistance law in North Dakota but not in that of South Dakota, though it is applied by the South Dakota agency to the old-age assistance program. A 1945 amendment to the North Dakota old-age assistance law provides, however, that if the child refuses to provide necessary assistance, "such refusal or neglect shall not make such applicant ineligible for assistance to the needy aged." The North Dakota law also provides for recovery of assistance from the person liable for providing support, but few cases, in the judgment of the county agency and the local authorities, have warranted court action for recovery under this provision.

In accordance with these provisions, the policy of the agencies in both States is to get in touch with the children of applicants for old-age assistance to determine to what extent they may be able to contribute, and an attempt is made to reach an agreement as to how much the child will contribute in money, in kind, or in services. No contribu-

tion is counted as income unless it is known to be actually received.

Recipients With Contributions From Children

In each State, more than three-fourths of the old-age assistance recipients have one or more living children (North Dakota, 77 percent; South Dakota, 79 percent), and about 90 percent of the recipients who were ever married have children. Since more of the women than of the men are or have been married, relatively more of the women have children. Among the recipients with children, the median number of living children per recipient is 4.0 in North Dakota and 4.8 in South Dakota.

Of the recipients with children, 54 percent in North Dakota and 61 percent in South Dakota received a contribution from one or more of their children. The difference between the two States arises largely from differences in the extent of contributions of medical care. Only 1.4 percent of the recipients getting contributions in North Dakota received contributions of medical care only, as compared with 6.9 percent in South Dakota. If these recipients (10 in the sample for North Dakota, 40 for South Dakota) are disregarded, the difference between the two States in the proportion of recipients getting contributions is narrowed to the point where it might be due to chance errors of sampling.

The difference in extent of contributions of medical care arises from variations in agency provisions for medical care. At the time of the study, the cost of medical care was budgeted in North Dakota for all cases showing a medical requirement. In South Dakota, on the other hand, medical care could be budgeted only if there was income—either the individual's own income or a contribution from relatives—to offset the amount of the medical requirement. Consequently, in North Dakota but not in South Dakota a contribution of medical care would serve to reduce the payment that might otherwise be made to the recipient. In addition, it is likely that a contribution intended for medical care would be earmarked as such more often in South Dakota than in North Dakota.

Living arrangements exerted the biggest single influence on receipt of contributions. In North Dakota 81 percent and in South Dakota 88 percent of the recipients sharing living arrangements with their children in either their own or their children's homes received contributions (table 1). It is not surprising that the proportion is so large. Children living with their parents are likely to have the greatest sense of responsibility for them and, being close to them, are in a position to observe their need readily. The agency is in closer touch with children living with recipients than with other children and is therefore in a better position to discuss with them the extent to which they are willing and able to contribute to their parents' support. Furthermore, children living in the same home with their parents are able to make a substantial contribution in the form of shelter and personal services, which often do not require the outlay of any additional cash.

The influence of living arrangements on receipt of contributions should not, however, be overemphasized. A substantial proportion of recipients not living with children also received contributions (North Dakota, 40 percent; South Dakota, 50 percent). Even among those whose children all lived in some other State, 25 percent of the recipients in North Dakota and 20 percent in

Table 1.—Recipients with children: Percent receiving contributions, by characteristics of recipients, North Dakota and South Dakota, August 1948

Characteristics of recipients	Percent receiving contributions			
	North Dakota		South Dakota	
	Living with children	Not living with children	Living with children	Not living with children
All recipients	81	40	88	50
Men	80	35	83	47
Women	81	45	93	52
Under age 75	72	40	81	43
Aged 75 or over	87	40	94	55
Able to care for self	79	40	85	46
Not able to care for self	85	39	95	64
Widowed	85	42	96	52
Not widowed	72	38	73	48
With fewer than 4 children	81	31	91	40
With 4 or more children	81	45	87	57

South Dakota received a contribution. Since court action in support cases is seldom applied to children living in another State, these data indicate that a substantial proportion of recipients receive contributions from their children even when there is little possibility of legal enforcement of their children's responsibility.

Other differences among recipients in the proportion receiving contributions are associated in part with differences in living arrangements. The women, the older recipients, those unable to care for themselves, the widowed, and those with four or more children more often than other recipients lived with their children, and partly for this reason they were more likely to have contributions. But even if these differences in living arrangements did not exist, there would still be significant, though smaller, differences in the proportions receiving contributions (table 2).

The factors of age, physical ability, and widowhood are, of course, related, since the proportion widowed and the proportion disabled increase sharply with advanced age. The women recipients, though somewhat younger than the men in both States, were widowed to a much greater extent than the men. Thus, the recipients whose need for aid is presumably the greatest are most likely to receive help from their children. Differences in the proportions for the recipients with many children and for those with few children simply reflect the fact that the greater the number of children, the greater is the likelihood that at least one of them will make a contribution.

Children Making Contributions

The proportion of children making contributions to their aged parents was, of course, much smaller than the proportion of recipients getting contributions. In North Dakota 17 percent and in South Dakota 25 percent of the children of old-age assistance recipients made a contribution (table 3), while 54 percent of the recipients in North Dakota and 61 percent in South Dakota received a contribution. These differences are

Table 2.—Recipients with children: Percent living with their children and percent receiving contributions, by characteristics of recipients, North Dakota and South Dakota, August 1948

Characteristics of recipients	North Dakota			South Dakota		
	Percent living with children	Percent receiving contributions		Percent living with children	Percent receiving contributions	
		Actual	Adjusted ¹		Actual	Adjusted ¹
All recipients.....	36	54		29	61	
Men.....	33	49	51	27	57	57
Women.....	38	59	56	31	65	64
Under age 75.....	31	50	52	27	54	54
Aged 75 or over.....	39	58	57	31	67	66
Able to care for self.....	32	52	54	25	56	57
Not able to care for self.....	49	62	56	43	77	73
Widowed.....	43	61	57	39	69	65
Not widowed.....	26	47	50	19	53	55
With fewer than 4 children.....	33	47	49	24	52	55
With 4 or more children.....	37	58	58	32	67	66

¹ Adjusted to indicate the proportion of each group of recipients that would presumably get contributions if the differences in proportions living with children did not exist. The proportion of each group living with children is assumed to be the same as for all recipients (North Dakota, 36 percent; South Dakota, 29 percent). The computation of the adjusted percent is illustrated with the data for men

in North Dakota shown above and in table 1. Of the men living with children, 50 percent received contributions, as compared with 35 percent of those not living with children. If 36 percent of the men were living with children instead of the actual 33 percent (and 64 percent not living with children), the adjusted proportion receiving contributions would be $.50 \times .36 \div .35 \times .64 = .51$.

due to the fact that most of the recipients getting contributions had contributions from only one child, even when there were as many as five children. The following tabulation shows the percent of recipients getting contributions whose contributions came from one child only, classified by number of children of the recipients with more than one child.

Number of children	Percent whose contributions were from 1 child only	
	North Dakota	South Dakota
2.....	76.9	54.8
3.....	67.0	59.2
4.....	61.5	51.9
5.....	65.3	61.4
6 or more.....	58.1	39.5

In general, just as children sharing households with the parents were most likely to contribute, children living near the parents more often made contributions than those living at a greater distance (table 3). More than 2 out of 5 children of the aged recipients were living in a State other than that in which the recipient lived or their whereabouts was not known to the assistance agency. These children least often contributed to their parents' support.

These data are not intended to suggest that the children of old-age assistance recipients operate on the principle of "out of sight, out of mind." Children living a considerable distance from their parents may be as greatly concerned about their parents' welfare as are the children close at hand, but they are not in a position to observe their parents' need directly. Also, when they do wish to contribute, it is usually more difficult for them than for the children living close at hand to make contributions in kind and more often necessary to make contributions in cash.

Single children and those with fewer than two children of their own lived with their parents more often and, almost entirely for this reason, contributed to their parents more often than other children (tables 4 and 5).

It is reasonable to assume that the single children sharing living arrangements with their parents are likely to be living in the home of the recipients.³ The nonsingle children are likely to be sharing their own homes with their parents and in

³ The single children sharing living arrangements with their parents include small numbers of minor children and older incompetent children.

Table 3.—Children of recipients: Percentage distribution and percent contributing, by location of the child, North Dakota and South Dakota, August 1948

Location of child in relation to recipient	North Dakota		South Dakota	
	Percentage distribution of children	Percent in specified location contributing	Percentage distribution of children	Percent in specified location contributing
All locations.....	100	17	100	25
In same household.....	8	70	8	75
Elsewhere in same county.....	31	22	32	35
Elsewhere in same State.....	18	11	19	19
In other State.....	35	8	36	13
Unknown.....	8	4	5	2

most such cases are making contributions, at least in the form of shelter. Among the children sharing living arrangements with the recipients, the percent of single children contributing to their parents was substantially smaller than for the nonsingle children (table 4). Similarly, although the children with fewer than two children of their own contributed to a greater extent than those with two or more children of their own, the reverse was true among the children in each of these groups who lived with the recipient. As a result, there is practically no difference between the single and nonsingle children (and between the children with fewer than two children of their own and the children with two or more children of their

own) in the extent to which they contributed to their parents when an adjustment is made for the differences within the two groups in the proportion living with the recipient.

The data do not indicate any significant differences in the proportions of sons and of daughters contributing to their parents. The only conclusion that can safely be drawn is that among the children living with recipients, daughters more often than sons made contributions—probably because daughters are usually in a better position to give specific services to the recipient. Services were one of the most important contribution items in both States.

Differences, by age group, in the proportions of children who contributed to their parents are small and not necessarily significant. The slightly higher proportion of children in the middle-aged group making contributions may be associated with higher incomes.

Table 4.—Children of recipients: Percent contributing, by characteristics of children, North Dakota and South Dakota, August 1948

Characteristics of children	Percent contributing			
	North Dakota		South Dakota	
	Living with recipient	Not living with recipient	Living with recipient	Not living with recipient
All children.....	70	13	76	21
Sons.....	67	12	70	23
Daughters.....	72	13	80	19
Single.....	55	17	56	27
Nonsingle.....	83	13	90	21
Aged 45-64.....	83	14	90	23
Other ages.....	63	12	65	20
With no children or only 1 child.....	66	13	69	25
With 2 or more children.....	81	13	90	18

"other" contributions is significantly greater in North Dakota than in South Dakota, but medical contributions are relatively less important in North Dakota. If medical contributions are disregarded for both States, the percentage distribution of contributed items becomes almost identical, as shown in the following tabulation.

Item	Percentage distribution of all contributed items		Percentage distribution of all contributed items excluding medical care	
	North Dakota	South Dakota	North Dakota	South Dakota
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter.....	28.6	22.8	31.2	32.7
Services.....	30.5	20.7	33.3	29.7
Medical care.....	8.3	30.3	-----	-----
Cash.....	6.2	4.9	6.9	7.0
Other ¹	26.3	21.3	28.6	30.5

¹ Includes food, clothing, fuel, and various items; each item is counted as a separate contribution.

The location of the contributing child appears to have a significant effect on the nature of the contribution. Among those living in the same household with the recipient, the importance of shelter, services, and "other" contributions was greater and the importance of medical care and cash contributions smaller than among contributors not living in the same household with the recipient (table 6).

Although shelter and services can be contributed more readily by children living with the recipient than by other children, account should nevertheless be taken of the relative importance of both these items among the contributions made by children living apart from their parents. Even among contributing children located in a State other than the recipient's, 46 percent in North Dakota and 30 percent in South Dakota contributed shelter.

Few of the children in any location contributed cash. The proportion of all children in the same household as the recipient who contributed cash was slightly greater than for children in other locations. Among the children who did contribute, however, the proportion who contributed cash increased significantly with the distance of the contributor from the recipient.

Nature of Contributions

Many children contributed and many recipients received more than one contribution item. The various contribution items were classified as shelter, services, medical care, cash, food, clothing, fuel, and "other." If contributions of medical care were disregarded, the number of contributions per child making any contribution would be about the same in both States, and the number of contribution items per recipient of contributions would be identical (2.2).

When contributions of medical care are considered, the relative importance of shelter, services, and

Services made up a large proportion of all contribution items, but the proportion of all children living in the household who contributed services was, of course, much higher than the proportion of all children living elsewhere and contributing services.

Because of the importance of services as a contribution item, they deserve special analysis. Instructions for the study provided that a contribution of services should not be recorded unless the nature of the contribution was known. The services consisted largely of help in the nature of personal and household services, such as nursing care and help in housekeeping and cooking, to recipients unable to provide such services fully for themselves. It is possible that, in a few instances, provision would have had to be made by the agency to purchase these services if the children had not contributed them. The proportion of recipients of contributions unable to care for themselves who received services from their children (North Dakota, 67 percent; South Dakota, 56 percent) was considerably higher than for those recipients able to care for themselves (North Dakota, 52 percent; South Dakota, 39 percent).

Value of Contributions

Because no information was obtained in the study on the money

value of contributions to individual cases, an attempt to evaluate the significance of contributions can be made only by comparing the average assistance payments of those receiving contributions with the payments of those not receiving contributions. The difference would equal the value of the contributions only if the need for assistance and the income from sources other than relatives' contributions were the same, on the average, for both groups.

There is perhaps some reason to believe that this difference understates the value of contributions because the recipients getting contributions were older than the others and more often disabled; and advanced age and physical disability both tend to increase need, particularly for medical care, and to decrease ability to obtain independent income. Specific evidence to support this assumption is found in the fact that in North Dakota, where medical care was budgeted as needed, the average payment for the incapacitated recipients, both those getting contributions and those not getting contributions, was significantly greater than for those able to take care of themselves. In South Dakota this difference was evident only for those not getting contributions.

In North Dakota the average payment for those getting contributions was \$5.44 less than that for the oth-

Table 6.—Percentage distribution of contributed items, by location of contributing child, North Dakota and South Dakota, August 1948

Item	Percentage distribution of items contributed by children—	
	Living with recipient	Not living with recipient
North Dakota.....	100.0	100.0
Shelter.....	32.7	25.8
Services.....	32.3	29.3
Medical care.....	8.5	10.2
Cash.....	2.0	0.3
Other.....	27.5	25.4
South Dakota.....	100.0	100.0
Shelter.....	23.7	21.5
Services.....	24.0	19.2
Medical care.....	20.9	34.5
Cash.....	1.8	0.3
Other.....	27.6	18.5

ers; in South Dakota it was \$3.93 less (table 7). If, however, an adjustment is made to take account of the differences in the distribution of the two groups by physical condition, a more nearly correct estimate of the reduction in payment resulting from contributions received would be \$5.92 per case in North Dakota and \$4.34 in South Dakota.³ On this assumption the value of children's contributions amounts to 6 percent of total assistance expenditures in the month of the study.

A rough idea of the money value of specific contributions can be obtained through an analysis of the average assistance payments of persons in the sample receiving various types of contributions (table 8). Because it is difficult to avoid a certain amount of overlapping of the classifications, exact conclusions cannot be drawn. The size of the sample, however, was such that it would not be practical to refine the results further.

Nevertheless, the data clearly show that in both States the lowest average payments were made to the

Table 5.—Children of recipients: Percent living with recipients and percent contributing, by characteristics of children, North Dakota and South Dakota, August 1948

Characteristics of children	North Dakota			South Dakota		
	Percent living with recipient	Percent contributing to recipient		Percent living with recipient	Percent contributing to recipient	
		Actual	Adjusted ¹		Actual	Adjusted ¹
All children.....	8	17	-----	7	25	-----
Sons.....	7	16	16	7	26	27
Daughters.....	9	19	18	8	24	24
Single.....	32	29	20	33	37	29
Nonsingle.....	5	16	19	5	24	28
Aged 45-64.....	8	19	19	7	26	28
Other ages.....	8	16	16	8	23	23
With no children or only 1 child.....	11	19	17	12	31	28
With 2 or more children.....	4	15	18	4	21	23

¹ Adjusted to indicate the proportion of each group of children that would presumably contribute if the differences in proportions living with recipients did not exist. The proportion of each group living with

the recipient is assumed to be the same as for all children (North Dakota, 7.9 percent; South Dakota, 7.5 percent).

³ These figures are based on the assumption that, were it not for children's contributions, the physically able recipients of contributions would have had the same average assistance payment as the physically able recipients who did not receive contributions. A similar assumption was made for the recipients unable to care for themselves. The resulting assumed average payment for the two groups combined is \$43.79 in North Dakota and \$36.08 in South Dakota.

recipients who received contributions of shelter plus other items. The average payment was also low for those receiving contributions of service and other items. In both these situations the relatives probably met all or a large portion of household operating expenses. The average payments were comparatively high, on the other hand, for those who received contributions of service only or of medical care. Assistance payments would not be lowered by contributions of service only unless the agency would otherwise pay someone else to give the service. This situation probably did not arise very often. In South Dakota, for reasons previously explained, contributions of medical care would ordinarily not reduce the assistance payment. It seems likely that most of the relatively few cash contributions were small.

Two factors probably serve to explain why contributions reduced the average payment less in South Dakota than in North Dakota—the large proportion of medical contributions in South Dakota and the differences in the maximum old-age assistance payments in the two States. At the time of the study the maximum payment in South Dakota (\$45) was much smaller than that in North Dakota (\$75). As a result, if two recipients had identical requirements of \$55 and identical contributions of \$10 each, the payment of the North Dakota recipient would have been reduced by \$10 as a result of the contribution, but the payment

Table 7.—Average assistance payments of recipients not receiving contributions and receiving contributions, by physical condition, North Dakota and South Dakota, August 1948

Physical condition of recipients	Average assistance payment of recipients	
	Not receiving contributions	Receiving contributions
North Dakota:		
All recipients.....	\$43.31	\$37.87
Able to care for self.....	41.85	36.85
Not able to care for self.....	49.68	40.98
South Dakota:		
All recipients.....	35.67	31.74
Able to care for self.....	35.25	31.75
Not able to care for self.....	38.01	31.74

Table 8.—Average assistance payments of recipients, by type of contribution received, North Dakota and South Dakota, August 1948

Type of contribution received	North Dakota		South Dakota	
	Number of recipients	Average payment	Number of recipients	Average payment
None.....	1,014	\$43.31	620	\$35.67
Shelter only.....	134	36.86	63	31.13
Shelter and other.....	273	33.62	338	28.15
Service only.....	139	42.52	22	(1)
Service and other.....	267	35.97	258	30.84
Medical care, with or without other.....	94	38.01	341	32.49
Cash, with or without other.....	77	39.75	77	36.08
Other.....	278	34.67	(2)	(2)

¹ Not computed; base too small.
² Data not available.

of the recipient in South Dakota would not have been reduced at all. Thus, the reduction in assistance payments due to children's contributions in South Dakota probably understates considerably the value of the contributions.

Reasons for Failure To Contribute

The reasons that children did not contribute to their parents' support were written in narrative form on the schedules used in the study. These reasons were later classified under three broad headings—less-than-usual income, more-than-usual need, and noneconomic reasons. The percentage distribution of these reasons for not contributing is presented in the following tabulation.

Reason for no contribution	Percentage distribution	
	North Dakota	South Dakota
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Less-than-usual income.....	31.1	35.5
More-than-usual need.....	21.4	33.0
Noneconomic reasons.....	47.5	31.5
Whereabouts unknown.....	8.2	6.4
Whereabouts known.....	39.3	25.1
No contact established.....	22.6	13.4
Other.....	16.7	11.7

In South Dakota the three reasons for not contributing are of almost equal importance. In North Dakota, however, almost half the noncontributing children were classified as having noneconomic reasons. "Less-than-usual income" includes such reasons as lack of wage earner in the family, ill health, unemployment or irregular employment, and low-

paid work. "More-than-usual need" includes such items as unusually large medical expenses, large payments on property, support of dependents, and large family educational expenses. Noneconomic reasons include failure to get in touch with the child, estranged relationship with the parents, and refusal to support. Among these the most important was the failure of the agency to get in touch with the child, either because the attempt was unsuccessful or because no attempt was made. Outright refusal to support was given as the reason for not contributing in only 1.6 percent of the instances in which children in North Dakota did not contribute. Similar information is not available for South Dakota.

Conclusion

On the whole, it would seem reasonable to conclude from these data that in both North Dakota and South Dakota the old-age assistance recipients who have children able to contribute tend to receive a contribution from at least one child. This statement, of course, is not the same as saying that children who are able to contribute to their parents are likely to do so, though it may be true. Because of the limitations in its scope, however, the study does not provide specific information on this point. Nor does it indicate the extent to which the contributing children made sacrifices at the expense of their own families in order to contribute to their parents. Equally unknown is the extent to which agency activity prompts contributions—that

(Continued on page 17)

Women Workers and Their Dependents

Under the 1950 Amendments

by NAOMI RICHES *

The amendments to the Social Security Act adopted in 1950 made several changes in the old-age and survivors insurance program that increase the protection afforded women workers and their dependents. Some of the new provisions were especially designed for the greater protection of the children of working mothers.

SINCE 1939 the old-age and survivors insurance program has provided for benefits to certain family members who are deemed dependent on insured workers; the benefits are not restricted to those who are actually dependent, as established by investigation. This concept of deemed dependency makes possible the payment of the supplementary benefits as a right, without any investigation other than that necessary to establish age and relationship to the insured person. Under the 1939 amendments, a wife was deemed dependent on her husband and on that basis might draw benefits on his death or retirement. Children under age 18 were usually deemed dependent on their father; they were considered dependent on the mother only under certain, specified conditions. The 1950 amendments provide that in a wider range of circumstances children may be deemed dependent on the mother.

Congress, in setting up the insurance program, naturally considered first the traditional family, in which the man worked to support his wife and children. If the woman worked, her earnings were considered to be the support of the children only if the father had died or if the home was otherwise broken, with no support coming from the father. But there are an increasing number and proportion of families that do not conform to the traditional pattern, as is evidenced by the number of working women with children and

husband in the household. In the 1950 amendments, Congress recognized this development, which has resulted from changes in the economy and customs.

The increase in the number and proportion of women in the labor force has been striking. In 1950, 31 percent of all women 14 years of age and over were in the labor force. Twenty years earlier, the comparable percentage was 24. As of March 1950, working women who were married and living with their husbands outnumbered the single women in the labor force; there were almost 8.6 million married women as compared with 5.6 million single women. Nearly one-fourth (23.8 percent) of the married women who were living with their husbands worked outside the home. Although potentially any working woman, regardless of her age and marital status, may be supporting others, the greatest social concern at the death of a working woman is that there be continuing protection for her children. Studies by the Women's Bureau indicate that women work for the same reason that men do—to achieve a desired level of living for themselves and their families. The loss of the wages of the mother who normally works is of economic importance to her children, even though the father is in the household. The extent to which mothers of young children are now in the labor force is indicated by the tabulation shown in the next column.

In March 1950 there were 4.6 million women in the labor force who had children under age 18. This was

more than one-fifth of all the women who had children under this age. Those women who had children aged 6-17 only—that is, no preschool age children—were in the labor force in a greater proportion (33 percent), than all women past age 14. As might be expected, women who had children under age 6 but no children of school age were least likely to be in the labor force; even so, about 13 percent of these women were employed.

Even when the husband was in the household, the proportion of mothers who worked was not materially reduced. If women living with their husbands—a group not shown in the tabulation—are the only group considered, the labor-force participation of women with only preschool age children is 12 percent, and the rate rises to 28 percent for women living with their husbands whose children were aged 6-17.

Another change in family composition that influenced congressional thinking when the 1950 amendments were being considered is the increasing number and proportion of families broken by divorce, separation, or desertion. In April 1949, 1.6 percent of all men aged 14 and over and 2.2 percent of all women were divorced. In 1940 the comparable figures were

[Numbers in thousands]

Status of women with respect to children	Total number of women in population	Women in labor force	
		Number	Percent
All women.....	56,635	17,795	31
Women ever married, total.....	45,500	12,174	27
With no children under age 18.....	24,051	7,549	31
With own children under age 18.....	21,459	4,626	21
With children aged 6-17 only.....	8,900	2,925	33
With children under age 6 only.....	7,080	932	13
With children in both age groups.....	8,440	760	14

Source: Based on Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Labor Force*, Series P-50, No. 20 (tables 3 and 4).

* Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

1.2 percent for men and 1.6 percent for women. These divorce statistics show only the status at the time of the survey, since divorced persons who had remarried would be classed as married, and they do not include the number of homes broken by separation or desertion.

These three causes, plus the constant factor of death (the male death rate is higher at every age than the female rate) result in a large number of families with a woman as the head. As of April 1949, there were about 1.8 million families with one or more children under age 18 in which a woman (usually the mother) was the head. Actually the woman worker's responsibility for family support is generally understated, since the husband is always classified as the head of the family if he is present in the household even when he is not in the labor force. In the great majority of divorce and separation cases, the mother retains custody of the children and is confronted with their day-to-day economic needs. Many more fathers than mothers desert their children.

The complexity and irregular pattern of present family organization are indicated by the fact that in 1948 nearly 4 million children were living with only one parent, usually the mother. Of these children, about 1.5 million were living with a widowed parent and nearly 1 million with a divorced parent, and another 1.5 million had a parent away from home for various reasons that might or might not prevent the family from ever becoming "normal" again. Of the 39 million children living with both parents, including stepparents and adopting as well as natural parents, nearly 6 million had at least one parent who was remarried. About 87 percent of all children lived with two parents—natural or adoptive parents or stepparents; about 8 percent lived with one parent; and about 5 percent lived with neither parent. It is obvious that, if all children are to be protected by an insurance program, the economic patterns of the irregular or broken family must be taken into account.

In the 1950 amendments, Congress gave greater recognition to the mother's role in supporting her children.

The natural or adopted children of women who have had substantial covered employment in the 3 years before death are now deemed dependent on the mother and are eligible for benefits on her wage record, without regard to the father's presence in the household or his contributions to the support of the children. In addition, any mother, natural or adoptive, who dies after sufficient recent covered employment will have insurance protection for her children.

If the woman's relationship to the children is that of stepmother, the children are not deemed dependent on her on the basis of only her recent covered employment. There is less probability that the stepmother has actually been supporting the children, particularly if she was not living with them. Consequently, they cannot receive benefits based on her wage record without further evidence of support. The second wife of a divorced man, for example, is the stepmother of the children of his first marriage; the children may be living with their own mother and supported by their natural father, by a stepfather if the mother has remarried, or by the natural mother herself. The fact that the stepmother is currently working is no indication that she is supporting the children. In such a case, her death does not cause an economic loss to the stepchildren.

There may be a few cases in which a woman aged 65 has a child or adopted child under age 18. If she has been a regular, insured worker until she reaches this age, at her retirement her child is eligible for benefits on her wage record. The child is also eligible on the wage record of the father and may have the higher of the two benefits but not both.

When women die fully insured but without recent employment, the economic loss to the children is not so clear as it is in the case of mothers who had been earning recent wages. In such circumstances, further conditions are therefore imposed before benefits may be paid. The mother must have been living with the child or contributing to his support if the child was not living with or receiving

support from the father or adopting father. Benefits will also be paid on the mother's wage record if she has been contributing at least one-half the support of the child, even though the father or adopting father is a member of the household and has also helped to support the child. In these cases, the woman must have been either making a home for the child or contributing to the child's support, and benefits will be paid whether she was the child's natural or adopting mother or stepmother. Likewise, in those few cases in which the child loses the mother's support because of her retirement, benefits will be paid on her wage record subject to the same conditions described for the loss of wages because of death.

Two other changes made by the 1950 legislation affect children indirectly because they give additional insurance protection to the mother. Before September 1950 the children of a retired worker were eligible for benefits, but the wife was not eligible unless she had reached the age of 65. The amendments provide that the wife of a retired worker who has his children in her care shall be eligible without an age qualification until the youngest child reaches age 18.

The divorced wife of a deceased worker was formerly not eligible for benefits at his death, although the children under age 18 of the marriage could receive benefits. The amendments provide benefits for such a woman if she had been supported by the worker, for as long as she remains unmarried and has in her care a child under age 18 who is her child and is entitled to benefits on the deceased worker's wage record. There are restrictions to prevent the abuse of this provision; if the woman is the adopting mother of the child, she may qualify for benefits only if the adoption by herself or by both the former husband and herself had taken place during their marriage.

These changes will do much to give all children the protection of social insurance against the loss of their breadwinner, whether the family to which they were born becomes disorganized by divorce, desertion, or death and whether the mother

remains in the traditional role of homemaker or is, instead, the breadwinner.

There has been one other area of frequent dissatisfaction with the insurance program on the part of women workers, particularly those whose husbands are disabled or otherwise dependent on them. Since the 1939 amendments, which added benefits for dependents, the wife has been deemed dependent on the husband and at the age of 65 is eligible for a benefit as a wife or widow on the husband's wage record, without inquiry as to whether or not she was actually dependent on him. The presumption of her dependency is overcome only if she is entitled to an insurance benefit on her own wage record greater than that she might receive as his wife. The earlier legislation made no provision for benefits to a husband or widower on a woman's wage record. Often a woman is in the labor force because her husband is dependent on her as the breadwinner. Such a woman pays the same contribution as the man whose wife or widow is included in the insurance program, and she naturally feels that her contributions should purchase the same degree of family protection.

The 1950 amendments have resolved this inequity. The new law retains the concept of deemed dependency of the wife on the husband, which fits the usual family situation, but it also permits the husband or widower to become a beneficiary on the basis of the wife's wage record if he has in fact been dependent on her. The procedure for determining dependency is similar to that followed since 1939 for parents. The benefits for a wife and for a dependent husband are the same proportion of the insured worker's primary insurance amount; similarly, there is no difference between the benefit rate for a widow and that for a dependent widower.

These amendments affecting the dependents of women workers might be said to be justified by qualitative rather than quantitative considerations. No one provision will result in large numbers of additional benefits, and hence none will add much to the cost of the insurance program. The amendments affecting children are important only if the mother dies prematurely, since few women aged 65 or older will have children under age 18. The number of benefit payments to the children of women workers is thus limited by the death

rate, which is low for women at the ages at which they are likely to have young children. There will also be few dependent widowers. The average husband is a few years older than his wife, and the life expectancy of women is higher than that for men. In most cases, a wife who has been in the labor force will outlive a dependent husband, particularly since the dependency in most cases will have been because of the man's disability.

It is probable that the actual number of benefits paid on women workers' wage records will remain far lower than the ratio for women to men in the covered labor force would indicate. These amendments make it possible, however, to pay benefits in situations in which the former exclusion from benefits could not be justified from considerations of social utility or equity. They remove the grievance often voiced that the insurance program has treated many women with family obligations as though they were "pin-money" workers.

The best justification for these amendments lies in the feeling of security that they give a woman worker with respect to her dependents.

Notes and Brief Reports

Applicants for Account Numbers, 1950

The 2,891,000 employee accounts established in 1950 brought the aggregate number by the end of the year to 97,526,000 (table 1). The 1950 total sharply reversed the downward movement in the annual number of accounts established that had persisted since 1942; it represented a rise of 24 percent over the 1949 level and was larger than in any other year since 1946 (table 2).

The increase is attributable in part to the sizable expansion of job opportunities in 1950; many persons who could not find jobs during 1949, when employment opportunities were relatively scarce, postponed their application for account numbers until 1950. In addition, during October-

December 1950, account numbers were issued to a substantial number of persons in employments newly covered by the 1950 amendments to

the Social Security Act adopted in August of that year.¹

¹ For a discussion of the coverage provisions, see George J. Leibowitz, "Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Coverage Under the 1950 Amendments," *Social Security Bulletin*, December 1950.

Table 1.—Number of applicants for account numbers and the cumulative number as of the end of each period, by sex and by year, 1940-50

[In thousands]

Period	Total		Male		Female	
	Total during period	Cumulative total as of end of period	Total during period	Cumulative total as of end of period	Total during period	Cumulative total as of end of period
1940.....	5,227	54,225	3,080	37,342	2,147	16,883
1941.....	6,678	60,903	3,702	41,044	2,976	19,859
1942.....	7,638	68,541	3,548	44,592	4,090	23,949
1943.....	7,426	75,967	2,904	47,496	4,522	28,471
1944.....	4,537	80,504	1,828	49,324	2,709	31,180
1945.....	3,321	83,825	1,604	50,928	1,717	32,997
1946.....	3,022	86,847	1,432	52,360	1,590	34,687
1947.....	2,728	89,575	1,299	53,659	1,429	36,016
1948.....	2,720	92,295	1,305	54,964	1,415	37,431
1949.....	2,340	94,635	1,113	55,977	1,226	38,657
1950.....	2,891	97,526	1,405	57,382	1,485	40,142

Table 2.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by race, age group, and sex, by year, 1940–50

Year	Total			Negro			Under 20 years			20 years and over ¹		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1940	5,226,688	3,080,032	2,146,656	630,337	413,984	216,353	2,137,542	1,264,299	873,243	3,089,146	1,815,733	1,273,413
1941	6,677,584	3,701,467	2,976,117	786,668	508,979	277,689	3,174,241	1,885,858	1,288,383	3,503,343	1,815,609	1,687,734
1942	7,637,416	3,547,376	4,090,040	905,238	457,145	448,093	3,720,663	2,013,325	1,707,338	3,916,753	1,534,061	2,382,702
1943	7,415,294	2,901,273	4,514,021	1,058,178	355,341	702,837	3,649,172	1,835,939	1,813,233	3,766,122	1,065,334	2,700,788
1944	4,528,578	1,826,179	2,702,399	738,739	253,197	485,542	2,444,995	1,213,002	1,231,993	2,083,583	613,177	1,470,406
1945	3,321,384	1,505,839	1,815,545	504,321	195,313	309,008	1,851,854	922,562	929,292	1,469,530	583,277	886,253
1946	3,022,057	1,431,760	1,590,297	388,489	185,709	202,780	1,600,260	746,796	853,464	1,421,797	684,964	736,833
1947	2,727,810	1,299,092	1,428,718	314,788	154,975	159,813	1,620,237	861,092	819,145	1,107,573	498,000	609,573
1948	2,719,642	1,304,625	1,415,017	309,790	150,628	159,162	1,770,613	912,189	858,424	949,620	392,436	556,686
1949	2,339,502	1,113,006	1,226,496	259,620	125,342	134,278	1,518,152	773,289	744,863	821,350	339,717	481,633
1950	2,890,570	1,405,349	1,485,221	319,272	157,739	161,533	1,885,658	1,001,757	883,901	1,004,912	403,592	601,320

¹ Includes a small number of applicants of unknown age.

Table 3.—Distribution of account-number applicants under 20 years of age, by sex and age, 1950 and 1949

Age	Total			Male			Female		
	1950	1949	Percentage change	1950	1949	Percentage change	1950	1949	Percentage change
Under 20, total	1,885,658	1,518,152	+24.2	1,001,757	773,289	+29.5	883,901	744,863	+18.7
Under 14	41,897	44,607	- 6.1	32,007	34,385	- 4.9	9,200	10,222	-10.0
14	90,318	97,143	+ 2.2	64,714	61,409	+ 5.4	34,604	35,734	- 3.2
15	237,127	206,925	+14.6	136,844	115,916	+18.1	100,283	91,009	+10.2
16	525,546	410,417	+28.1	267,059	199,309	+34.0	258,487	211,108	+22.4
17	442,668	354,992	+24.7	230,797	174,050	+32.6	211,871	180,942	+17.1
18	363,213	265,678	+36.7	182,147	123,678	+47.3	181,066	142,000	+27.5
19	175,889	138,390	+27.1	87,490	64,542	+35.6	88,390	73,848	+19.7

Although the number of accounts established was larger in 1950 than in 1949 for both men and women, the rise was more marked for men. The 1,405,000 accounts issued to men represented an increase of 26 percent over 1949. It was the second year-to-year increase for men since 1941, the other being a 0.4-percent rise in 1948. The 1,485,000 accounts established for women exceeded the number in 1949 by 21 percent; this increase was the first since 1943, when the number of women applicants reached its wartime peak. Because the increase was sharper for men than for women, men formed a larger proportion of all applicants in 1950 than in the preceding 3 years—49 percent as against 48 percent.

The number of account numbers issued to persons under 20 years of age, which had declined 14 percent from 1948 to 1949, rose 24 percent during 1950 to 1,886,000. The increases, which occurred for each age group from 14 to 19, were particularly sharp at ages 16–19 (table 3). The 1,005,000 applications received in 1950 from persons aged 20 and over exceeded the 1949 figure by 22 percent, the first increase since 1942.

In that year the largest number of middle-aged and older persons obtained jobs in industries engaged in military production during World War II.

The sharp increase for the age group 20 and over reflected chiefly the heavy volume of account-number applications received in October–December 1950 from persons in this age group who were working in employments covered under the 1950 amendments for the first time on January 1, 1951. The rise may be attributable to some extent also to the entrance into covered employment of a relatively large number of

women—normally outside the labor force—who found seasonal employment in retail establishments in the fourth quarter when consumer purchasing was abnormally high. While the number of account numbers issued to persons aged 20 and over rose by 4 percent in January–September as compared with the corresponding period in 1949, the increase was 68 percent in October–December (75 percent for women and 58 percent for men). The fourth-quarter increase was especially marked for the age group 60 and over. During this 3-month period, the number of accounts established for women aged

Table 4.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex, race, and age group, 1950

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White ¹	Negro	Total	White ¹	Negro	Total	White ¹	Negro
Total	2,890,570	2,871,298	319,272	1,405,349	1,247,610	157,739	1,485,221	1,323,688	161,533
Under 15	141,215	126,842	14,373	97,411	85,645	11,766	43,804	41,197	2,607
15–19	1,744,443	1,572,180	172,263	904,346	802,004	102,342	840,097	770,176	69,921
20–39	578,302	483,469	94,833	239,393	208,581	30,812	338,909	274,888	64,021
40–59	345,305	313,053	32,252	119,281	100,320	19,961	226,024	203,733	22,291
60–64	42,356	39,615	2,741	20,834	19,622	1,212	21,522	19,966	1,556
65–69	23,237	21,448	1,789	13,367	12,410	957	9,870	9,038	832
70 and over	15,353	14,425	928	10,431	9,792	639	4,922	4,633	289
Unknown	339	266	93	286	236	50	73	30	43

¹ Represents all races other than Negro.

60 or over was more than four times as large as in the corresponding quarter of 1949; for men, it was about three times as large.

The absolute and relative number of elderly applicants, which had been declining steadily since 1943, swung sharply upward in 1950. The 81,000 applications received from persons aged 60 and over represented a rise of 62 percent over 1949; they formed 2.8 percent of all applications, a proportion larger than in any other year since 1946. Although more men than women aged 60 and over applied for account numbers, the proportion of women applicants in this age group increased to 45 percent, as against 40 percent and 39 percent, respectively, in 1949 and 1948.

During 1950, account numbers were issued to 319,000 Negroes—158,000 men and 161,000 women (tables 2 and 4). This total represented an increase of 23 percent over 1949, as compared with a decline of 16 percent from 1948 to 1949. Negroes formed 11 percent of all applicants—the same as in the preceding year.

Aged OASI Beneficiaries Outnumber OAA Recipients

During February 1951 the number of aged persons receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits caught up with and passed the number receiving old-age assistance. The event is significant, marking as it does the long-awaited emergence of the insurance system as the larger of the two programs under the Social Security Act that provide income to aged persons. This goal, a major objective of Congress in the enactment of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, was attained 6 months after the new legislation was approved and 5 months after the coming into effect of the liberalized eligibility and benefit conditions.

At the end of February, 2,773,000 persons 65 years of age and over in the continental United States were receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits either as retired workers, their aged wives, or aged

survivors of deceased, insured workers. Old-age assistance recipients in the 48 States and the District of Columbia in that month numbered 2,752,000. In February 1950, aged beneficiaries numbered 2,007,000 and old-age assistance recipients numbered 2,742,000.

Some beneficiaries whose income from insurance benefits and other sources was not large enough to cover their essential needs were in receipt of supplementary old-age assistance and therefore appeared on the rolls of both programs. The size

of this group is not known for February 1951, but reports to the Bureau of Public Assistance show that in September 1950 the group accounted for 13 percent of the aged old-age and survivors insurance load and 10 percent of the old-age assistance load in that month.

Since States vary considerably in opportunities to work in covered employment, large differences may be expected in the relative size of the two programs, State by State. In February 1951, assistance recipients still outnumbered aged insurance

Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits and number of old-age assistance recipients, continental United States, by relation to aged population¹ and by State, February 1951

State	Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving old-age and survivors insurance ²	Number of old-age assistance recipients	Old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over	Old-age assistance recipients per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over	Old-age assistance recipients per 100 old-age and survivors insurance aged beneficiaries
Total.....	2,781,711	2,752,158	225.8	223.4	99
Alabama.....	31,180	81,400	173.2	452.2	261
Arizona.....	9,437	14,575	213.3	329.4	154
Arkansas.....	18,848	68,904	126.5	462.4	366
California.....	238,809	273,964	275.4	316.0	115
Colorado.....	22,062	47,743	103.5	418.8	216
Connecticut.....	26,069	19,983	331.8	114.2	34
Delaware.....	6,830	1,503	295.5	60.5	23
District of Columbia.....	10,189	2,842	175.7	49.0	28
Florida.....	61,714	69,422	289.7	325.9	112
Georgia.....	30,391	102,042	140.0	470.2	236
Idaho.....	7,940	11,450	182.4	263.0	144
Illinois.....	184,074	118,420	245.1	157.7	64
Indiana.....	82,201	50,628	208.1	128.2	62
Iowa.....	38,584	49,070	141.2	179.6	127
Kansas.....	28,097	39,019	144.7	200.9	139
Kentucky.....	35,280	67,270	151.4	288.7	191
Louisiana.....	26,682	118,591	163.7	727.6	444
Maine.....	26,390	15,307	288.0	163.6	58
Maryland.....	37,772	11,672	224.8	69.5	31
Massachusetts.....	146,347	102,072	325.8	228.5	70
Michigan.....	119,883	97,357	264.6	214.9	81
Minnesota.....	46,174	55,337	160.3	192.1	120
Mississippi.....	13,106	60,897	93.3	428.9	465
Missouri.....	72,179	132,318	169.4	310.6	183
Montana.....	8,858	11,807	174.1	232.0	133
Nebraska.....	16,137	23,034	123.8	176.7	143
Nevada.....	2,664	2,728	242.5	248.3	102
New Hampshire.....	16,567	7,414	285.2	128.1	45
New Jersey.....	122,275	23,760	300.4	68.4	19
New Mexico.....	4,110	10,470	128.4	327.2	255
New York.....	354,358	116,843	275.8	90.9	33
North Carolina.....	34,281	61,490	152.1	272.9	179
North Dakota.....	3,748	9,070	77.6	188.2	242
Ohio.....	182,781	121,618	241.1	160.4	67
Oklahoma.....	24,646	99,351	127.1	512.4	403
Oregon.....	27,883	23,544	284.8	177.0	62
Pennsylvania.....	256,915	82,994	285.1	92.1	32
Rhode Island.....	25,585	9,956	393.6	153.2	39
South Carolina.....	13,570	42,118	135.4	366.2	270
South Dakota.....	5,148	12,223	93.1	221.1	237
Tennessee.....	32,658	66,080	140.8	284.8	202
Texas.....	69,439	224,045	132.8	428.4	323
Utah.....	8,540	9,891	201.3	233.2	116
Vermont.....	8,683	6,965	219.6	176.2	80
Virginia.....	36,274	19,686	173.6	94.2	54
Washington.....	58,235	71,863	267.1	329.6	123
West Virginia.....	32,857	26,640	237.2	192.3	81
Wisconsin.....	67,874	52,306	219.0	168.7	77
Wyoming.....	3,385	4,388	186.3	241.6	130

¹ Based on Bureau of the Census data on population aged 65 and over, April 1950; partly estimated.

² Persons receiving old-age benefits, wife's or husband's benefits, widow's or widower's benefits, and

parent's benefits. Includes about 9,000 women under age 65 receiving wife's benefits; distribution not available by State.

beneficiaries in 29 States. In such predominantly agricultural States as Mississippi, Arkansas, and Georgia, assistance recipients outnumbered aged insurance beneficiaries 3 or more to 1. At the other extreme were such industrial States as New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York, in which aged insurance beneficiaries were at least three times as numer-

ous as recipients of old-age assistance.

State variation with respect to the relative number of aged insurance beneficiaries and old-age assistance recipients reflects also the effect of the eligibility conditions for old-age assistance. States with a relatively low beneficiary rate because of their rural character may have an even

lower recipient rate in old-age assistance and as a result have more aged beneficiaries than assistance recipients. Other States, despite a high beneficiary rate, may have more assistance recipients than aged insurance beneficiaries. In February 1951, Virginia was an example of States in the first group, California of those in the second group.

STANDARDS FOR INSTITUTIONS

(Continued from page 2)

requirement, which applies only when the State public assistance plan provides for payment of assistance to needy individuals in any kinds of institutions. Under the amendment a State public assistance plan must "... effective July 1, 1953, provide, if the plan includes payments to individuals in private or public institutions, for the establishment or designation of a State authority or authorities which shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining standards for such institutions."

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the significance of the amendment and to give the Bureau of Public Assistance the benefit of national, State, and local thinking on the problems of policy and operation that are involved in setting standards. Though the amendment does not become effective for 2 years, the State agencies need to do preliminary planning for it.

At the meeting were representatives of public and private groups and agencies who are currently engaged in standard-setting activities. They included State administrators; State directors of licensing and standard-setting authorities; and representatives of national religious groups, fraternal organizations, the National Committee on Aging, private hospital and operators' associations, State departments of health,

the Veterans Administration, the Children's Bureau, and the Division of Medical and Hospital Resources of the Public Health Service.

The group reviewed and commented on a draft policy statement interpreting the scope and limitations of the amendment and the specific requirements for approval of State plans. Early in the discussion it became clear that there are two separate aspects of the amendment: (1) the specific responsibilities of the State public assistance agency under the amendment, and (2) the general responsibilities and concern of the agency, as well as other groups and individuals, for participation in community effort to establish and maintain standards.

Particular concern was expressed about the scope of the amendment, the definition or interpretation of the word "institution" as used in the amendment, and the exclusion and inclusion of types or groups of institutions in the State plan. Questions were raised concerning the inclusion of hospitals and public homes, and suggestions were made by various members of the group as to possible rewriting of portions of the draft policy material for purposes of clarification.

On the second day the participants met in two working groups to prepare a suggested list of recommendations to the States. One group discussed the role of the State public assistance agency, and the other the goal of

State standard-setting activities. The suggested recommendations covered many phases of the problem—basic community organization and interagency relationships in a standard-setting program; the assistance agency's responsibility and contribution in establishing and maintaining standards and the methods the State agency can adopt to ensure that the amendment is being implemented; State legislation for standard-setting; the definition of an institution; groups and types of institutions that should be under the jurisdiction of the standard-setting authority; and criteria for determining that standards are being maintained.

As a next step in implementing this amendment the Bureau plans to revise the draft policy item so that it will reflect the discussion and to make a summary of the discussion and the revised draft available to the participants and to all State public assistance agencies. During the coming months, arrangements will be made for joint planning and discussion with representatives of public and private agencies to follow up the work accomplished at the meeting. At the end of a year the same group will be called together again to analyze the results of the year's planning and discussion. On the basis of this analysis, the Bureau of Public Assistance will write the policy statement in final form for use by the State public assistance agencies.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

LESSER, ARTHUR J. *Services for the Child Who Is Hard of Hearing: A Guide for the Development of Programs.* (Children's Bureau Publication No. 334.) Washington: Children's Bureau, 1951. 27 pp. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER. DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. *Major Changes in Social Security Legislation, 1949-1950.* Washington: The Division, Mar. 9, 1951. 29 pp. Processed.

A supplement to an earlier report—*Social Legislation Throughout the World.* Limited free distribution; apply to the Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

General

"Bevölkerung, Sozialversicherte, Rentner und Pensionäre Westberlins." *VAB Nachrichtenblatt* (Versicherungsanstalt Berlin), Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Vol. 3, Apr. 1951, pp. 49-56.

An analysis of the characteristics of the 2.1 million persons of West Berlin that includes information on their social insurance status.

EGYPT. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS. *Social Welfare in Egypt, 1950.* Cairo: The Ministry, 1950. 173 pp.

FUNDAÇÃO GETÚLIO VARGAS. *A Previdência Social no Brasil e no Estrangeiro.* Rio de Janeiro: The Foundation, 1950. 329 pp.

In two main parts, the first dealing with social insurance in Brazil and the second with the programs of other countries, American and European. Appendixes carry the text, with answers, of an International Labor Office questionnaire on all phases of the Brazilian systems.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Objectives and Minimum Standards of Social Security.* (International Labor Conference, Thirty-Fourth

Session, Geneva, 1951, Report IV (2).) Geneva: The Office, 1951. 364 pp. \$2.

ROHRLICH, GEORGE F., and METTERT, MARGARET T. *Japanese Social Insurance Systems, Through 30 June 1950.* Tokyo: General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Public Health and Welfare Section (Social Security Division) and Economic and Scientific Section (Programs and Statistics Division), Apr. 1951. 43 pp. Processed.

"Social Insurance in the German Federal Republic." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 5, May 15, 1951, pp. 390-391. 25 cents.

"Social Security Developments in the Netherlands." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 5, May 15, 1951, pp. 392-393. 25 cents.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Family Budget of City Worker, October 1950.* (Bulletin No. 1021.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 6 pp. 5 cents.

U. S. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. *Report on Grants and Research Contracts.* Washington: The Committee, Dec. 1950. 25 pp. Processed.

U. S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES. *Federal Records of World War II: Volume I—Civilian Agencies; Volume II—Military Agencies.* Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 2 vols. \$2.50 each.

Prepared as a guide to materials especially useful for research in the planning and administration of national defense programs. Includes a description of Government agencies—their organization, functions, and the part taken by them in the war effort.

Retirement and Old Age

EVANS, GRAYSON. "What Comes After the Working Years? A Story of One Town's Success in Aiding the Retired Also Reveals the Unsolved Problems." *Popular Economics*, New York, Vol. 1, May 1951, pp. 3-18 ff. 20 cents.

OLSON, CARL T. "Geriatrics—Problems With the Aged in Industry." *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, Vol. 20, May 1951, pp. 205-211. 75 cents.

PRINCETON. UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION. *Preparing Employees for Retirement.* (Selected References No. 39.) Princeton, N. J.: The Department, May 1951. 4 pp.

An annotated bibliography on the social, economic, and psychological problems of the older worker.

SHANAS, ETHEL, and HAVIGHURST, ROBERT J. "The Challenge of the Aged." *State Government*, Chicago, Vol. 24, May 1951, pp. 133-134 f. 50 cents.

Discusses some of the problems and needs of people over age 65.

Employment

"Facilities for Women Workers With Home Responsibilities." *International Labour Review*, Geneva, Vol. 63, Mar. 1951, pp. 287-301. 50 cents.

HITES, ROBERT W. *Personal and Social Adjustment in Industry: An Outline of Suggested Problems and Methods of Research.* (Ohio Studies in Personnel, Research Monograph No. 61.) Columbus: Ohio State University, College of Commerce and Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1950. 63 pp. A study based on interviews with 79 representatives of 38 organizations.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. *Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois, December 28-29, 1950.* Milton Derber, editor. Champaign, Ill.: The Association, 1951. 388 pp. Includes Appraisal of Current Manpower Problems, by William Haber; Social Insurance Coordination: Some Observations Based on Japanese Experience With Health Insurance, by George F. Rohrlach; and a symposium on the older worker in industry, with a panel made up of Edwin E. Witte, Philip Hauser, Solomon Barkin, J. Douglas Brown, Wilbur J. Cohen, Herbert G. Heneman, Jr., J. C. Sweeten, and Robert K. Burns.

LUCKY, ROBERT E. "The Scandal of Migratory Labor." *America*, New York, Vol. 85, May 26, 1951, pp. 213-215. 15 cents.

MILLER, DELBERT C., and FORM, WILLIAM H. *Industrial Sociology: An Introduction to the Sociology of Work Relations.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1951. 896 pp. \$6. Considers the rise and scope of in-

* Prepared in the Library, Federal Security Agency. Orders for the publications listed should be directed to publishers or booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

dustrial sociology, the social organization of the work plant, major problems of applied industrial sociology, and social adjustment of the worker.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. WOMEN'S BUREAU. *Outlook for Women in Social Case Work With Children.* (Social Work Series, Bulletin No. 235-3.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 72 pp. 25 cents. The third in a series of bulletins showing the current and future needs for women in the social services. Includes a bibliography.

Public Welfare and Relief

CANADIAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK. *Proceedings . . . Twelfth Biennial Meeting, June 11-17, 1950, Vancouver, British Columbia.* Ottawa: The Conference, 1950. 217 pp. \$2.

Includes Public Assistance Should Meet Human Needs, by W. D. Dixon; An Integrated Community Program for Rehabilitation, by Mary Clarke; Emotional Aspects of Rehabilitation, by U. P. Byrne; Rehabilitation of the Aged, by J. F. Tysoe; Old People Have a Future, by Ruth Hill; and Trends in the Treatment of the Young Offender, by John Formataro.

Diagnosis and Process in Family Counseling: Evolving Concepts through Practice. M. Robert Gombert and Frances T. Levinson, editors. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1951. 243 pp. \$3.75.

Papers by staff members of the Jewish Family Service of New York that reflect the agency's philosophy and practice.

DIAMOND, JEROME D. "Group Counseling in the Family Agency." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 32, May 1951, pp. 207-214. 40 cents.

KENDALL, KATHERINE. "International Developments in Social Work Education." *Social Work Journal*, New York, Vol. 32, Apr. 1951, pp. 70-77. \$2 a year.

NEW YORK (STATE). JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL WELFARE. *Report.* (Legislative Document No. 54.) Albany: Williams Press, Inc., 1950. 128 pp.

A study of the fiscal and administrative aspects of public welfare in New York State.

Maternal and Child Welfare

ISSLER, ANNE ROLLER. "The Youth Authority Way: A Statewide Integrated Program Which Substitutes Training and Treatment for 'Punishment' in Dealing with Young Delinquents—and How It Works." *Survey*, New York, Vol. 87, May 1951, pp. 206-210. 50 cents.

Describes California's program.

MASSACHUSETTS. SPECIAL COMMISSION RELATIVE TO THE REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN. *Report . . .* (Senate No. 625.) Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1951. 11 pp.

MULFORD, ROBERT M. "Problems of a Statewide Agency." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 30, May 1951, pp. 7-9 ff. 35 cents.

The General Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children discusses problems of organization, administration, financing, and staffing.

PENNSYLVANIA. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. JOINT STATE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION. *Child Placement and Adoption. A Report . . .* Harrisburg: The Commission, 1951. 146 pp.

Report of the Conference on Planning for Day Care and Extended School Services in Areas Affected by Defense Mobilization. Washington: Federal Security Agency, Children's Bureau and Office of Education, Feb. 1951. 16 pp. Processed.

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"Should EMIC Be Reactivated?" *Hospitals*, Chicago, Vol. 25, May 1951, pp. 59-61. \$3 a year.

Reviews the operation of the emergency maternity and infant care program during World War II and recommends adequate hospital and medical benefits for dependents of servicemen during the present emergency.

WIRES, EMILY MITCHELL. "Long-Time Care in a Public Child-Placing Agency." *Social Casework*, New York, Vol. 32, May 1951, pp. 202-207. 40 cents.

Recommends the use of foster homes only when it is absolutely necessary and points out the important role played by the foster parent in such cases.

Health and Medical Care

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE. SUBCOMMITTEE ON MEDICAL CARE. *Medical Care Bibliographies: VII—Medical Care for the Needy.* Bethesda, Md.: The Association, May 7, 1951. 5 pp. Processed.

"The Bulgarian National Health Service." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 5, May 15, 1951, pp. 389-390. 25 cents.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY. LIBRARY. *Temporary and Permanent Disability Benefits: An Annotated Bibliography.* Washington: The Library, Apr. 1951. 36 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Federal Security Agency Library, Washington 25, D. C.

LEAR, WALTER J. *Small Plant Health Programs: A Bibliography.* (Public Health Bibliography Series, No. 3.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1951. 26 pp.

"Longevity of Railroad Disability Annuitants." *Monthly Review* (Railroad Retirement Board), Chicago, Vol. 12, May 1951, pp. 72-82. Based on the Railroad Retirement Board's experience with its disability program.

MASSACHUSETTS. SPECIAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CASH SICKNESS COMPENSATION. *Report . . .* (H. Rept. 2575.) Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1950. 231 pp.

Analyzes the compulsory cash sickness programs in the United States and describes the experience of the California and Rhode Island plans. Favors the coordination of temporary disability insurance with unemployment insurance.

MONROE, ROBERT T. *Diseases in Old Age: A Clinical and Pathological Study of 7941 Individuals Over 61 Years of Age.* (Harvard University Monographs in Medicine and Public Health, No. 11.) Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1951. 407 pp. \$5.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH RELATIONS. "Report on Convalescent Care." *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, New York, Vol. 27, May 1951, pp. 325-333. 50 cents.

Includes the committee's recommendations for a constructive program for convalescent care in New York City.

RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC SE-

CURITY. *State Disability Insurance, 1951*. (Publication No. 85.) Chicago: The Council, Apr. 1951. 5 pp.

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SPIEGELMAN, MORTIMER. *Health Progress in the United States*. (National Economic Problems Series, No.

439.) New York: American Enterprise Association, Inc., 1950. 28 pp. 50 cents.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *Temporary Disability Insurance Coordinated with Unemployment Insurance*. Washington: The Bureau, May 1951. 31 pp. Processed.

Contains suggestions for State studies of temporary disability. Includes a bibliography.

CHILDREN'S CONTRIBUTIONS

(Continued from page 8)

is, how many children would contribute if they were not approached by the agency? These unprobed areas should be explored.

Comparative data on the whole field of relatives' responsibility, collected in a uniform manner, are needed to appraise the approaches made by various States, both through law and through policy, in dealing with children's responsibility to their parents. In addition, information should be obtained, through sources other than public assistance agencies, on the extent of children's sup-

port of aged parents not receiving assistance and the reasons for variation among the States in the extent to which such support is given. Children's contributions to assistance recipients constitute partial support for their parents. While it is important to have accurate information on these contributions, it is perhaps even more important to have data on the extent to which aged persons stay off the assistance rolls because of help from children.

From the fact that the proportion of aged persons receiving assistance in North Dakota in June 1948 (18.8 percent) was somewhat lower than

the national average (21.6 percent) and in South Dakota was only slightly higher (23.2 percent) than the national average, it may reasonably be concluded that children of aged persons in these two States help them at least as much as in most other States. Added support for this belief is found in the fact that relatively few aged persons in these States received old-age and survivors insurance benefits—about 4-5 percent. More than 3 out of every 4 aged persons in both States were therefore working, relying on their savings, or being supported in whole or in part by their children.

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-51
[In thousands; data corrected to July 3, 1951]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs											Unemployment insurance programs				Readjustment allowances to self-employed veterans ¹²
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits ²		State laws ³	Service-men's Readjustment Act ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹⁰	
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ⁴	Veterans Administration	Social Security Act ⁵	Railroad Retirement Act ⁶	Civil Service Commission ⁷	Veterans Administration ⁸	Social Security Act	Other ⁹	State laws ³	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹⁰				
Number of beneficiaries																	
1950																	
May	1,827.2	249.1	153.9	2,362.9	1,084.4	135.1	16.3	982.9	18.5	12.7	34.5	28.3	1,567.2	36.2	66.9	2.1	
June	1,839.3	250.7	155.1	2,368.2	1,091.1	136.6	17.1	991.2	18.0	11.5	32.8	26.6	1,388.4	28.9	46.9	2.0	
July	1,852.9	251.6	155.8	2,343.1	1,093.2	137.6	17.5	995.1	16.0	10.1	31.3	25.5	1,158.2	26.9	45.8	1.7	
August	1,867.1	252.6	157.4	2,347.6	1,100.0	138.5	18.5	998.2	16.2	11.5	30.1	33.5	982.8	21.3	44.7	1.4	
September	1,917.8	253.6	158.5	2,352.6	1,108.6	139.1	20.3	1,000.7	12.0	9.8	28.3	31.5	805.9	13.8	31.7	1.0	
October	2,062.7	254.3	159.5	2,358.2	1,119.6	140.1	23.5	1,004.7	11.9	10.4	30.7	33.4	651.5	7.1	32.6	.7	
November	2,209.2	255.1	160.0	2,361.7	1,137.0	141.0	24.1	1,007.6	16.7	10.4	28.2	33.9	733.7	5.5	30.9	.4	
December	2,323.0	255.6	160.8	2,365.8	1,154.2	141.7	24.9	1,010.1	19.6	9.5	27.2	32.1	832.0	5.8	34.9	.3	
1951																	
January	2,428.9	256.3	161.8	2,364.9	1,176.4	142.5	25.7	1,000.6	33.0	11.1	29.1	39.3	971.7	6.0	50.5	.3	
February	2,510.6	257.2	162.7	2,365.6	1,196.0	142.8	26.5	1,001.4	30.6	10.3	27.9	28.4	883.1	5.0	46.8	.2	
March	2,589.5	258.1	163.2	2,368.2	1,219.6	143.7	27.4	1,001.4	41.8	11.9	30.2	28.3	807.2	3.5	38.7	.2	
April	2,649.0	259.1	163.9	2,370.8	1,241.0	144.8	28.1	1,005.4	34.4	12.2	31.6	27.3	740.2	2.2	27.9	.1	
May	2,704.5	260.5	164.5	2,373.0	1,264.4	145.9	29.1	1,009.6	39.3	12.0	30.5	24.4	773.5	1.5	19.4	.1	
Amount of benefits ¹³																	
1940	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267			\$518,700		\$15,061		
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559	111,799	13,328	13,943			344,321		14,537		
1942	1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603	111,193	15,038	14,342			344,084		6,268		
1943	921,465	97,257	125,793	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704	116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,857		79,643		917		
1944	1,118,798	119,000	129,707	77,193	456,279	76,942	1,765	144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035		62,385	\$4,113	582	\$102	
1945	2,065,506	157,391	137,140	83,874	697,830	104,231	1,772	254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669		445,866	114,955	2,359	11,675	
1946	4,149,761	230,285	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	130,139	1,817	333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761		1,094,850	1,491,294	39,917	252,424	
1947	4,700,827	299,830	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	153,109	19,283	382,515	29,517	33,115	26,025	\$11,368	776,164	772,368	39,401	198,174	
1948	4,510,041	366,887	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	793,265	426,569	28,599	83,598
1949	5,694,080	454,483	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	201,369	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	59,096	30,103	1,737,279	386,635	103,596	43,559
1950	5,357,436 ¹⁴	717,149	254,240	175,787	1,732,208 ¹⁴	301,000	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	70,880	28,099	1,373,426	32,987	59,804	1,666
1951																	
May	445,447	42,371	20,587	14,332	145,663	17,825	3,430	614	41,065	3,060	3,202	3,331	2,625	136,778	2,185	4,153	206
June	423,350	42,712	20,712	14,447	145,908	17,969	3,470	624	41,026	3,016	2,922	3,169	2,387	119,430	2,526	2,848	184
July	396,175	43,090	20,772	14,487	139,891	18,035	3,500	655	40,642	2,675	2,661	2,952	2,131	90,718	2,209	2,590	167
August	390,504	43,466	20,843	14,861	141,510	18,175	3,530	691	41,207	2,704	2,907	3,062	3,038	89,681	1,988	2,697	144
September	411,640	78,886	20,910	15,319	138,403	35,129	3,549	850	41,001	2,021	2,431	2,753	2,796	64,458	1,126	1,917	91
October	412,821	82,940	20,963	15,399	141,532	35,413	3,575	899	40,873	1,927	3,013	2,900	3,060	57,533	629	2,102	63
November	419,756	87,112	21,016	15,507	138,769	35,815	3,604	927	41,056	2,540	2,804	2,751	3,033	62,389	487	1,906	40
December	429,377	90,603	21,060	15,554	139,188	36,254	3,625	953	41,486	2,894	2,496	2,675	2,979	66,969	464	2,145	32
1951																	
January	461,639	94,007	21,113	15,825	139,445	36,875	3,647	997	41,642	4,779	2,846	2,974	3,401	90,475	553	3,037	23
February	441,934	96,598	21,184	15,815	138,160	37,493	3,658	1,009	41,865	4,314	2,648	2,508	2,350	71,369	391	2,555	17
March	449,759	99,041	21,255	15,921	139,140	38,218	3,686	1,006	42,833	5,815	2,998	2,980	2,591	71,584	315	2,360	16
April	440,053	100,808	21,334	16,046	138,046	38,829	3,719	1,081	42,832	4,705	3,151	2,957	2,432	62,294	197	1,608	14
May	451,243	102,352	21,424	16,224	138,356	39,530	3,749	1,133	42,552	5,385	3,053	3,097	2,252	70,799	146	1,181	10

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age (primary) benefits, wife's benefits, husband's benefits (first payable Sept. 1950), and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act to persons who worked on Canal construction 1904-14 or to their widows. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections; beginning July 1948, payments under survivor provisions shown as survivor benefits.

³ Mother's (widow's current), widow's, widower's (first payable Sept. 1950), parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated.

⁴ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin; and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

⁵ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

⁶ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁷ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

⁸ First payable in Rhode Island, April 1943; in California, December 1946; in New Jersey, January 1949; in New York, July 1950 (data not available); and under

the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes hospital benefits in California; also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

⁹ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

¹⁰ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹¹ Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans; from 1 to 2 percent of number and amount shown represents allowances for illness and disability after establishment of unemployment rights. Number represents average weekly number of continued claims.

¹² Claims paid under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

¹³ Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security Act (except monthly data for monthly benefits, which represent benefits in current-payment status), the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for Civil Service Commission data, which are adjusted monthly.

¹⁴ Preliminary.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1948-51

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1948-49.....	\$1,690,296	\$553,461	\$563,833	\$988,965	\$222,850	99,816
1949-50.....	2,106,388	662,262	550,172	1,094,406	226,306	15,855
11 months ended:						
May 1949.....	1,684,490	519,342	434,523	977,315	221,132	7,531
May 1950.....	1,884,043	629,776	425,001	1,068,338	224,563	13,582
May 1951.....	2,839,365	660,915	438,231	1,355,095	230,226	15,645
1950						
May.....	274,447	32,642	5,881	211,946	14,275	197
June.....	222,345	32,486	125,171	6,068	1,723	5,273
July.....	200,876	32,326	875	121,218	1,785	222
August.....	316,310	31,398	10,492	205,106	13,470	127
September.....	185,074	333,303	125,988	6,035	1,347	5,665
October.....	181,498	34,085	2,763	116,796	1,980	17
November.....	287,028	32,168	9,817	191,143	12,398	168
December.....	239,131	29,178	132,961	9,980	2,716	5,837
1951						
January.....	131,331	33,958	1,567	96,405	16,319	22
February.....	373,787	29,752	6,508	163,307	146,981	155
March.....	239,310	31,874	139,527	12,151	13,963	5,847
April.....	160,089	35,264	5,021	145,903	3,502	186
May.....	534,031	37,610	4,514	297,061	16,704	398

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund (including Alaska Railroad, Canal Zone, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency retirement and disability funds integrated since July 1949 with principal fund); Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from em-

ployees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to June 21, 1951.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Represents contributions of \$28.3 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1950-51 of \$305.0 million from the Federal Government.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-51

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Appropriations, transfers, and deposits ¹	Interest received	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ²	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937-May 1951.....	\$17,982,914	\$1,678,725	\$4,716,601	\$452,861	\$14,055,732	\$205,918	\$230,527	\$14,492,176
Fiscal year:								
1948-49.....	1,093,575	230,194	607,036	53,465	1,293,891	66,870	12,409	11,309,949
1949-50.....	2,109,992	256,778	727,266	56,841	1,414,152	79,928	167,861	12,892,612
11 months ended:								
May 1949.....	1,687,741	123,084	551,324	49,517	858,981	66,452	394,452	11,256,665
May 1950.....	1,887,647	135,176	662,492	52,063	1,105,244	82,073	200,210	12,618,197
May 1951.....	2,843,103	161,446	1,341,044	63,939	1,410,909	205,918	230,527	14,492,176
1950								
May.....	274,447		64,701	4,730	58,000	82,073	200,210	12,618,197
June.....	222,345	121,603	64,774	4,758	308,908	79,928	167,861	12,892,612
July.....	200,876		64,788	4,519	210,000	88,284	81,074	13,024,181
August.....	316,310		63,998	6,212	67,000	148,162	200,296	13,270,281
September.....	185,074	10,871	67,158	5,657	162,918	132,843	155,828	13,393,411
October.....	181,498		120,928	5,136	130,000	174,825	59,279	13,448,844
November.....	291,622		127,517	5,361	35,000	184,203	173,644	13,607,588
December.....	239,131	16,714	136,917	5,249	80,908	188,401	202,217	13,721,266
1951								
January.....	131,331	115,074	141,717	7,086	197,700	204,080	86,438	13,818,867
February.....	373,787		151,700	5,265	82,000	195,303	229,947	14,035,689
March.....	239,310	10,871	154,830	5,674	166,918	205,039	143,061	14,125,366
April.....	150,089	7,916	154,685	7,137	66,966	206,309	71,009	14,121,549
May.....	534,075		156,806	6,642	211,500	205,918	230,527	14,492,176

¹ Beginning July 1940, equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act; beginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet administrative and other costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans as provided under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946; beginning May 1951, includes deposits by States under

voluntary agreements for coverage of State and local employees.

² Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-51

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ²			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ³	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ⁴
Cumulative, January 1936-May 1951.....	\$8,052,016	\$8,023,216	\$28,799	\$14,960,387	\$1,264,814	\$8,960,446	\$7,294,755	\$807,963	\$127,991	\$444,435	\$757,261
Fiscal year:											
1948-49.....	8,182,417	-160,067	44,085	984,031	160,033	1,227,115	7,282,730	77	20,067	76,978	899,687
1949-50.....	7,437,896	-724,068	23,633	1,098,795	149,046	1,879,000	6,651,571	9,728	18,020	143,904	786,325
11 months ended:											
May 1949.....	8,252,764	-86,040	40,405	968,771	85,220	1,067,370	7,352,402	65	10,771	60,262	900,361
May 1950.....	7,476,118	-693,041	30,828	1,088,321	81,654	1,755,500	6,697,206	6,564	10,048	138,680	778,912
May 1951.....	8,052,016	608,933	28,799	1,344,688	79,386	780,890	7,294,755	11,263	8,961	49,288	757,261
1950											
May.....	7,476,118	137,000	30,828	280,437	117	141,000	6,697,206	119	14	6,184	778,912
June.....	7,437,896	-31,027	23,633	10,473	67,392	123,500	6,651,571	3,164	7,972	5,223	786,325
July.....	7,380,064	-63,000	28,801	35,113	42	89,020	6,597,705	208		4,179	782,359
August.....	7,578,176	210,000	16,913	287,556		84,275	6,800,986	76		5,245	777,190
September.....	7,530,538	-45,007	14,282	9,322	3,664	59,950	6,754,022	3,399	432	4,504	776,517
October.....	7,507,116	-28,000	18,860	37,516	188	56,650	6,735,076	10	22	4,508	772,041
November.....	7,704,302	198,000	18,046	256,760		55,120	6,936,716	101		4,555	767,586
December.....	7,663,410	-47,027	24,181	21,884	5,823	68,145	6,896,278	3,472	675	4,602	767,131
1951											
January.....	7,666,316		27,087	34,463	63,563	96,425	6,897,879	13	7,147	5,854	768,437
February.....	7,800,319	139,000	22,090	207,792		69,440	7,036,231	90		4,442	764,088
March.....	7,758,020	-40,008	19,799	21,652	3,662	66,770	6,994,775	3,508	412	4,763	763,245
April.....	7,733,576	-40,005	35,359	39,247	2,445	62,970	6,973,490	112	269	3,546	760,079
May.....	8,052,016	325,000	28,799	393,384		72,125	7,294,755	270		3,089	757,261

¹ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

⁴ Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance

administration fund amounting to \$80,919,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

⁵ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Table 5.—Estimated payrolls in employment covered by selected programs in relation to civilian wages and salaries, by specified period, 1933-50¹

[Corrected to July 6, 1951]

Period	Civilian wages and salaries ²	Payrolls ³ covered by—		
		Old-age and survivors insurance ⁴	State unemployment insurance ⁵	Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance ⁶
Amount (in millions) ⁷				
Calendar year:				
1938.....	\$42,442	\$28,931	\$26,113	\$2,028
1939.....	45,347	32,125	28,980	2,161
1940.....	48,996	35,560	32,352	2,273
1941.....	59,846	45,286	41,985	2,687
1942.....	75,557	57,950	54,548	3,382
1943.....	91,202	69,379	65,871	4,085
1944.....	96,286	73,060	68,886	4,507
1945.....	95,079	71,317	66,411	4,514
1946.....	103,974	79,003	73,145	4,866
1947.....	117,974	92,088	86,234	5,107
1948.....	130,351	101,892	95,731	5,531
1949.....	129,893	99,635	93,520	5,119
1950.....	(⁸)	109,900	102,765	5,320
1949				
January-March.....	32,002	24,181	22,816	1,300
April-June.....	32,468	24,485	23,017	1,305
July-September.....	32,535	24,869	23,289	1,292
October-December.....	32,889	26,100	24,398	1,222
1950				
January-March.....	32,078	24,300	22,834	1,222
April-June.....	32,965	26,300	24,512	1,297
July-September.....	(⁹)	28,400	26,273	1,386
October-December.....	(⁹)	30,900	29,146	1,413
Percent of civilian wages and salaries				
Calendar year:				
1938.....	100.0	68.2	61.5	4.8
1939.....	100.0	70.8	63.9	4.8
1940.....	100.0	72.6	66.0	4.6
1941.....	100.0	75.7	70.2	4.5
1942.....	100.0	76.7	72.2	4.5
1943.....	100.0	76.1	72.2	4.5
1944.....	100.0	75.9	71.5	4.7
1945.....	100.0	75.0	69.8	4.7
1946.....	100.0	76.0	70.3	4.7
1947.....	100.0	78.1	73.1	4.3
1948.....	100.0	78.2	73.4	4.2
1949.....	100.0	76.7	72.0	3.9
1950.....				
1949				
January-March.....	100.0	75.6	71.3	4.1
April-June.....	100.0	75.4	70.9	4.0
July-September.....	100.0	76.4	71.6	4.0
October-December.....	100.0	79.4	74.2	3.7
1950				
January-March.....	100.0	75.8	71.2	3.8
April-June.....	100.0	77.4	72.2	3.8
July-September.....				
October-December.....				

¹ Continental United States, except as otherwise noted (see footnotes 2 and 7).

² Represents estimated wages and salaries, in cash and in kind, earned in specified period in continental United States and, in addition, pay of Federal civilian personnel in all other areas; includes employee contributions to social insurance and related programs. Quarterly data reflect prorating of year-end bonus payments.

³ Wages paid in specified period.

⁴ Taxable wages plus estimated nontaxable wages in excess of \$3,000 earned in employment covered by program.

⁵ Taxable wages plus nontaxable wages earned in

employment covered by program; excludes earnings of railroad workers covered by State laws through June 1939.

⁶ Beginning 1947, includes temporary disability insurance.

⁷ Taxable wages plus nontaxable wages in excess of \$300 a month; includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii.

⁸ Data not available for the last 2 quarters of 1950.

Source: Data on wages and salaries from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; data on payrolls for selected programs based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 6.—Estimated employment covered under selected social insurance programs and employment in selected noncovered industries, continental United States, 1949 and 1950

[In millions; data corrected to Aug. 6, 1951]

Type of employment	Calendar year	
	1949	1950
Employment in an average week:		
Civilian labor force.....	62.1	63.1
Unemployed.....	3.4	3.1
Employed, total.....	58.7	60.0
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance.....	34.3	35.2
Covered by State unemployment insurance.....	31.0	32.2
Not covered by old-age and survivors insurance.....	24.4	24.8
Railroad.....	1.4	1.5
Government.....	5.4	5.8
Federal.....	1.8	1.8
State and local.....	3.6	3.9
Agriculture.....	8.0	7.5
Wage and salary workers.....	1.8	1.7
Self-employed.....	4.6	4.3
Unpaid family workers.....	1.6	1.5
Nonagricultural self-employed.....	6.2	6.1
Domestic service.....	1.8	2.0
Other.....	1.6	1.9
Employment in an average pay period:		
Covered by State unemployment insurance.....	31.0	32.8
Covered by railroad insurance programs.....	1.4	1.4
Federal Government.....	1.9	1.9
State and local government.....	3.9	4.0
Employment during a quarter (average for 4 quarters) covered by old-age and survivors insurance.....	39.4	40.5
Employment during the year:		
Total civilian employment ¹	70.5	73.0
Employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance.....	47.0	49.3
Employment covered by State unemployment insurance.....	43.5	45.6
Employment covered by railroad insurance programs.....	2.1	2.0

¹ Persons of all ages with some paid employment during the year. Includes persons who had died by the end of the year or had left the country, entered the armed forces, or entered institutions. The estimate is therefore larger than the estimate given by the Bureau of the Census in its annual report, *Work Experience of the Population*, which is confined to persons 14 years of age and over in the civilian population in December.

Source: Data on employment in an average week (based on population count): civilian labor force, unemployed, and total employed, from *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, Bureau of the Census; employment covered and not covered by old-age and survivors insurance, from the Bureau of the Census, adjusted by the Program Analysis Division, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; employment covered by unemployment insurance estimated by the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

Data on employment in an average pay period (based on establishment reporting): covered by unemployment insurance, estimated by the Bureau of Employment Security; for railroads, from the Railroad Retirement Board; for Federal, State, and local governments, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment during a quarter covered by old-age and survivors insurance, from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

Total civilian employment and employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; employment covered by State unemployment insurance, estimated by Bureau of Employment Security; employment covered by railroad programs, estimated by the Railroad Retirement Board.

Table 7.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits¹ in current-payment status² at the end of the month, by type of benefit and by month, May 1950–May 1951, and monthly benefits awarded by type of benefit, May 1951

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to June 20, 1951]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
1950														
May	2,911,562	\$60,195.6	1,375,882	\$36,128.7	416,365	\$5,791.5	663,610	\$8,799.1	285,753	\$5,978.4	155,957	\$3,304.3	13,995	\$193.6
June	2,930,357	60,681.5	1,384,823	36,415.8	419,123	5,840.0	665,351	8,828.7	290,307	6,079.8	156,664	3,322.2	14,089	194.9
July	2,946,096	61,124.8	1,394,920	36,734.7	422,448	5,896.3	663,858	8,810.3	293,915	6,159.8	156,792	3,327.6	14,163	196.1
August ³	2,967,055	61,640.7	1,405,592	37,051.6	425,604	5,949.9	666,102	8,845.8	297,999	6,252.0	157,503	3,343.7	14,255	197.6
September	3,026,332	114,015.1	1,444,772	67,353.8	436,624	10,696.5	669,716	18,780.4	302,435	11,077.3	158,391	5,578.4	14,394	528.8
October	3,182,342	118,352.9	1,563,318	70,955.8	459,990	11,113.8	676,758	18,929.3	305,790	11,190.9	162,066	5,624.2	14,420	526.9
November	3,346,167	122,926.5	1,681,370	74,621.1	486,238	11,581.5	688,131	19,144.6	309,848	11,336.4	166,111	5,711.6	14,469	531.4
December	3,477,243	126,856.5	1,770,084	77,675.3	508,350	11,994.9	699,703	19,365.3	314,189	11,481.3	169,438	5,800.8	14,579	534.9
1951														
January	3,605,235	130,882.8	1,850,207	80,584.4	532,187	12,477.3	715,188	19,700.6	319,513	11,665.2	173,354	5,912.6	14,786	542.6
February	3,706,586	134,090.8	1,912,170	82,843.8	548,047	12,790.4	729,616	20,033.9	325,555	11,872.2	176,156	5,998.8	15,042	551.8
March	3,809,165	137,258.9	1,971,703	84,971.8	563,346	13,087.0	746,247	20,418.5	332,539	12,114.0	179,877	6,100.9	15,453	566.7
April	3,890,018	139,636.9	2,016,135	86,496.1	575,098	13,304.9	760,697	20,732.2	338,539	12,315.9	183,719	6,207.7	15,830	580.1
May	3,968,900	141,881.2	2,055,581	87,842.9	586,829	13,510.5	776,336	21,059.9	345,112	12,519.9	188,681	6,348.3	16,361	599.7
Monthly benefits awarded in May 1951	126,843	3,930.7	63,512	2,374.8	22,612	460.1	23,383	528.8	8,295	288.5	8,380	254.8	661	23.6

¹ Effective Sept. 1, 1950, under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950: (1) husband's and widower's insurance benefits became payable; (2) the terms "primary insurance benefit" and "widow's current insurance benefit" were changed to "old-age insurance benefit" and "mother's insurance benefit," respectively.

² Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

³ Partly estimated.

Table 8.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, May 1951

[Corrected to June 22, 1951]

Region and State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims ¹		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by con- tinued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemploy- ment un- der all pro- grams ⁴
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ²			Total unemployment		
						Weeks compen- sated	Benefits paid ³	Average weekly number of benefici- aries	Weeks compen- sated	Average weekly payment	
Total, 52 States	610,200	889,026	443,000	4,369,509	2,309,000	3,557,951	\$70,798,853	773,468	3,244,382	\$20.63	1,001,965
Region I:											
Connecticut	8,774	15,313	9,574	58,303	28,292	46,788	845,197	10,171	41,508	19.06	13,371
Maine	3,244	8,207	4,849	58,285	38,384	47,592	627,321	10,346	40,582	13.46	13,011
Massachusetts	18,599	51,990	28,779	294,407	171,664	227,178	4,831,744	49,387	205,650	22.29	67,771
New Hampshire	1,779	9,555	5,417	46,032	28,845	32,347	533,195	7,032	25,324	18.06	10,203
Rhode Island	2,473	16,167	10,477	88,204	57,512	75,774	1,545,309	16,573	72,903	20.73	20,571
Vermont	977	1,249	789	6,609	3,970	5,505	102,737	1,197	5,061	19.31	1,513
Region II:											
New Jersey	13,208	41,344	24,267	224,491	136,724	184,607	3,998,657	40,132	168,167	22.62	50,492
New York	65,631	224,989	(⁵)	884,369	(⁵)	739,843	16,882,381	160,835	716,455	22.82	197,006
Puerto Rico	648										
Region III:											
Delaware	1,330	1,126	573	5,342	3,367	4,419	72,615	961	4,052	16.63	1,172
Pennsylvania	24,545	95,765	50,623	331,590	170,799	272,419	5,343,774	59,222	246,483	20.40	75,018
Region IV:											
District of Columbia	5,338	943	357	7,977	3,587	7,209	129,841	1,567	7,094	18.08	1,735
Maryland	8,550	8,970	5,652	53,591	32,464	53,065	934,886	11,066	47,262	18.26	12,537
North Carolina	14,084	25,092	16,084	105,737	75,524	90,754	1,343,095	21,033	85,042	14.64	25,692
Virginia	9,566	15,480	10,805	40,093	28,582	21,991	326,010	4,781	20,364	15.18	9,458
West Virginia	3,624	7,832	1,229	48,871	9,934	38,134	644,324	8,290	33,627	17.80	11,059
Region V:											
Alabama	13,406	9,555	3,375	59,313	21,256	48,792	749,287	10,607	46,046	15.71	13,415
Florida	14,653	12,296	6,859	41,746	22,753	24,578	335,183	5,343	23,483	13.86	9,658
Georgia	13,098	8,761	5,488	59,404	42,382	53,091	766,361	11,542	47,468	14.85	14,692
Mississippi	9,751	5,013	2,084	30,408	12,006	24,512	343,442	5,329	22,002	14.51	6,813
South Carolina	7,707	6,639	3,540	30,894	17,580	27,368	461,525	5,950	25,490	17.38	8,268
Tennessee	17,212	13,076	6,967	105,418	57,614	76,438	1,107,553	16,617	72,062	14.69	23,469
Region VI:											
Kentucky	3,534	9,723	3,951	85,233	34,303	64,435	1,047,862	14,008	60,458	16.60	15,590
Michigan	15,629	38,928	10,064	131,249	50,902	104,772	2,466,489	22,777	101,294	23.96	31,687
Ohio	37,281	24,165	13,562	122,954	71,795	90,714	1,936,313	21,025	86,334	20.99	27,959
Region VII:											
Illinois	22,055	56,735	28,349	356,097	210,760	274,495	4,542,740	59,673	220,827	22.33	81,029
Indiana	11,777	16,059	7,311	79,823	46,939	58,862	1,189,888	12,796	55,651	21.09	17,631
Wisconsin	9,852	8,326	3,445	27,887	16,299	19,767	400,284	4,297	17,841	20.78	6,069
Region VIII:											
Minnesota	13,534	4,644	2,311	57,307	21,800	54,578	906,373	11,930	50,192	17.04	11,609
Montana	3,667	661	335	10,716	5,195	9,545	164,517	2,075	9,545	17.24	2,092
North Dakota	2,554	104	46	2,720	1,674	3,008	57,152	654	2,546	19.85	475
South Dakota	2,220	154	83	1,854	926	2,003	34,004	435	1,831	17.29	408
Region IX:											
Iowa	9,052	2,286	1,346	16,645	8,576	13,293	229,101	2,890	11,600	17.85	3,587
Kansas	9,563	2,111	722	11,718	4,283	11,350	227,408	2,467	10,156	20.80	2,505
Missouri	16,252	15,055	8,086	91,815	54,746	65,020	988,107	14,135	63,183	16.77	20,577
Nebraska	6,408	553	331	5,215	2,858	5,003	94,268	1,107	4,851	18.94	1,168
Region X:											
Arkansas	12,518	5,817	1,830	33,120	9,990	24,098	398,269	5,239	21,594	17.72	7,323
Louisiana	9,176	10,195	2,442	82,266	22,303	65,191	1,315,696	14,172	60,087	20.81	18,288
Oklahoma	14,621	5,143	1,402	36,013	12,355	26,722	475,453	5,809	24,852	18.32	7,759
Texas	53,806	7,179	2,855	45,986	19,654	34,970	537,121	7,604	32,090	15.90	10,922
Region XI:											
Colorado	6,452	1,354	403	5,600	3,395	6,320	123,429	1,374	5,961	19.91	1,859
New Mexico	7,409	1,131	247	6,030	1,565	4,428	75,920	963	4,212	17.40	1,229
Utah	5,546	1,189	581	10,176	5,182	8,675	192,355	1,886	7,413	23.52	1,946
Wyoming	1,575	251	102	2,145	869	2,314	50,002	503	1,900	23.01	445
Region XII:											
Arizona	4,529	2,061	600	9,686	3,915	5,343	108,991	1,162	4,975	20.83	2,163
California	42,447	84,327	44,692	461,153	282,081	401,883	8,584,100	87,366	362,771	22.20	103,356
Hawaii	1,192	1,033	468	10,720	6,745	9,791	154,363	2,128	7,364	18.65	(⁶)
Nevada	2,802	782	252	4,622	1,843	4,512	106,022	981	4,210	24.10	989
Region XIII:											
Alaska	1,335	693	372	4,355	2,366	8,123	196,201	1,766	7,884	23.96	(⁷)
Idaho	3,736	585	300	4,538	2,302	3,895	71,462	847	3,671	18.69	951
Oregon	9,962	4,063	1,867	24,494	12,777	22,514	458,156	4,894	20,658	21.10	5,150
Washington	11,519	7,187	2,422	43,183	19,652	36,924	742,361	8,027	34,268	20.63	9,030

¹ Excludes transitional claims.

² Total, part-total, and partial.

³ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁴ Unemployment represented by weeks of unemployment claimed under the State and railroad unemployment insurance programs and the veterans' unemployment allowance program. Includes partial and part-total unemployment. State distribution excludes railroad unemployment insurance claims.

⁵ Includes estimate for New York.

⁶ Data not received.

⁷ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 9.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, May 1950–May 1951¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ²	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ²	General assistance					
			Families	Recipients														
				Total ³	Children													
Number of recipients														Percentage change from previous month				
1950																		
May		2,781,696	650,910	1,651,216	94,958		568,000		+0.5	+1.4	+0.5		-6.2					
June		2,790,068	654,217	1,639,766	95,418		525,000		+3	+5	+5		-7.6					
July		2,796,769	653,491	1,637,706	95,857		499,000		+2	-1	+5		-4.9					
August		2,805,011	655,583	1,663,489	96,255		485,000		+3	+3	+4		-2.8					
September		2,809,537	653,693	1,661,004	96,619		469,000		+2	-3	+4		-3.2					
October		2,798,711	655,251	2,244,756	1,667,780	97,194	58,250	408,000	-4	+2	+6		-13.1					
November		2,793,712	649,931	2,226,847	1,653,151	97,491	61,050	403,000	-2	-8	+3	+4.8	-1.3					
December		2,786,216	651,310	2,232,832	1,660,510	97,453	68,800	413,000	-3	+2	(⁴)	+12.7	+2.6					
1951																		
January		2,784,199	652,971	2,240,743	1,666,911	96,062	70,770	426,000	-1	+3	-1.4	+2.9	+3.0					
February		2,777,722	651,928	2,238,185	1,665,048	96,065	74,567	421,000	-2	-2	(⁴)	+5.4	-1.1					
March		2,771,640	651,356	2,236,472	1,663,919	95,905	80,002	412,000	-2	-1	-2	+7.3	-2.1					
April		2,760,691	645,822	2,218,670	1,652,472	96,974	87,845	384,000	-4	-8	+1.1	+9.8	-6.8					
May		2,754,884	640,606	2,198,894	1,638,116	96,990	97,079	355,000	-2	-8	(⁴)	+10.5	-7.6					
Amount of assistance														Percentage change from previous month				
1950																		
May	\$199,220,835	\$122,474,273	\$45,946,514		\$4,364,048		\$26,436,000		-0.9	+1.3	-0.9	+1.0	-10.4					
June	196,950,648	122,350,629	46,034,991		4,394,028		24,171,000		-1.1	-1	+2	+7	-8.6					
July	194,692,114	121,785,828	45,843,007		4,390,279		22,673,000		-1.1	-5	-4	-1	-6.2					
August	195,100,237	122,687,714	45,956,225		4,412,298		22,044,000		+2	+7	+2	+5	-2.8					
September	194,566,185	123,028,606	46,021,238		4,435,341		21,081,000		-3	+3	+1	+5	-4.4					
October	192,264,677	121,124,389	45,811,754		4,463,099	\$2,399,435	18,466,000		-1.2	-1.5	-5	+6	-12.4					
November	192,727,475	120,976,637	46,223,153		4,472,924	2,533,761	18,521,000		+2	-1	+9	+2	+5.6					
December	193,381,222	120,071,751	46,531,202		4,480,867	3,033,402	19,264,000		+3	-7	+7	+2	+19.7					
1951																		
January	194,962,874	120,099,988	47,327,250		4,438,705	3,170,931	19,926,000		+8	(⁴)	+1.7	-9	+4.5					
February	194,437,286	119,131,206	47,857,530		4,454,255	3,383,275	19,611,000		-3	-8	+1.1	+4	+6.7					
March	194,532,503	118,948,024	48,088,334		4,448,593	3,596,552	19,451,000		(⁴)	-2	+5	-1	+6.3					
April	191,918,341	118,270,450	47,489,798		4,495,465	3,946,628	17,716,000		-1.3	-6	-1.2	+1.1	+9.7					
May	191,037,004	118,929,307	47,021,843		4,523,461	4,399,393	16,163,000		-5	+6	-1.0	+6	+11.5					

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Excludes programs administered without Federal participation in States administering such programs concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act; series revised to include data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands beginning October 1950, the first month these jurisdictions were included under the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act. All data subject to revision.

² Beginning October 1950, includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Program initiated in October 1950 under Public Law 734.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 10.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, March 1951¹

State ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Conn.....	\$179,253	\$106,305	\$2,128	(³)	(⁴)
Del.....		269		(³)	(⁴)
Ill.....	440,750	43,510	11,897	\$2,598	\$454,993
Ind.....	281,775	59,637	11,052	(³)	132,821
Iowa.....				(³)	132,662
Kans.....	107,039	30,847	1,289	16,074	61,117
Maine.....				(³)	51,322
Mich.....	532,313	27,024	4,740	(³)	75,769
Minn.....				(³)	113,621
Mont.....				(³)	(⁴)
Nebr.....	135,630	10,363	1,779	(³)	(⁴)
Nev.....				(³)	3,819
N. H.....	60,405	16,317	2,316	(³)	(⁴)
N. J.....		15,293		(³)	97,116
N. Y.....	834,275	352,742	26,477	168,573	(⁴)
N. Dak.....	18,421	3,903	104	170	17,505
Ohio.....	159,140	10,831	4,890		246,560
Oreg.....					178,470
R. I.....					41,105
S. Dak.....				(³)	51,000
Va.....					3,777
Wis.....	322,249	72,869	7,512	3,368	109,682

¹ For March data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, June 1951.

² Excludes States that either made no vendor payments for medical care for March or did not report such payments.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Data not available

Table 11.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care and average amount of vendor payments per assistance case, by program and State, March 1951¹

State ²	Old-age assistance		Aid to dependent children (per family)		Aid to the blind		Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		General assistance	
	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Vendor payments for medical care
Conn.....	\$69.00	\$9.00	\$126.49	\$19.00	\$59.55	\$7.00	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Del.....			72.64	.39			(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Ill.....	47.05	3.69	99.73	1.84	50.13	2.79	\$44.06	\$3.94	\$58.68	\$11.80
Ind.....	40.50	5.52	70.68	5.43	44.03	5.96	(³)	(³)	\$29.70	\$12.64
Kans.....	51.57	2.74	87.19	5.96	53.03	1.92	53.22	6.43	51.59	17.63
Mich.....									40.86	2.75
Minn.....	52.07	9.59	93.82	3.39	60.92	4.18	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nebr.....	48.94	5.87	84.61	2.96	60.36	2.39	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nev.....							(³)	(³)	20.44	5.30
N. H.....	54.24	8.10	115.17	9.96	56.95	7.19	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(⁴)
N. J.....			94.74	2.85			(³)	(³)	\$58.31	\$10.39
N. Y.....	60.96	7.06	115.30	6.31	67.81	6.28	66.09	7.29	(⁴)	(⁴)
N. Dak.....	51.74	2.01	106.53	2.07	57.33	.92	51.94	.58	58.92	18.01
Ohio.....	45.89	1.31	77.56	.73	46.83	1.26			(⁴)	(⁴)
Oreg.....									61.50	19.99
R. I.....									62.33	7.71
Va.....									24.18	.96
Wis.....	48.78	6.16	111.90	8.00	54.13	5.42	67.79	4.46	60.71	15.15

¹ For March data excluding vendor payments for medical care, see the *Bulletin*, June 1951. All averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

² Excludes States that made no vendor payments for medical care for March or did not report such payments. Also excludes States for which count of cases is believed to be incomplete.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Data on vendor payments for medical care not available.

⁵ Based on figures that include cases receiving burial only and total payments for these services.

⁶ Not computed because count of cases believed to be incomplete.

⁷ Based on figures that include cases receiving burial only.

Table 12.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1951¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1951 in—		May 1950 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ² ...	2,754,894	\$118,929,307	\$43.17	-0.2	+0.6	-1.0	-2.9
Ala.	80,841	1,072,088	20.69	-3	-1	+2	+8
Alaska	1,586	91,194	57.50	-1.3	-3	-1.4	-4.7
Ariz.	14,179	717,332	50.61	+1.8	+1.4	+7.2	+5.3
Ark.	66,719	1,453,535	21.79	-1.6	-1.5	+1.9	-14.0
Calif.	273,618	18,372,077	67.14	+2	(³)	+2.5	-2.6
Colo. ⁴	52,010	3,982,120	76.56	+2	+15.0	+3.1	+20.2
Conn.	19,899	1,308,601	66.74	(⁵)	+6	+1.7	-2
Del.	1,566	45,050	28.77	+1	+1	-7.3	-6.9
D. C.	2,833	135,196	47.72	+2	+1	-6	+21.1
Fla.	69,384	2,691,396	38.79	(⁶)	-1	+9	-3.0
Ga.	101,920	2,406,285	24.10	-1	+2	+1.5	+5.0
Hawaii	2,291	76,075	33.21	-3	-5	-6.4	-4.6
Idaho	11,216	519,451	46.31	-1.1	-1.4	-2.2	-4.0
Ill.	116,210	5,146,049	44.28	-5	-1	-8.2	-3.6
Ind.	49,314	1,746,775	35.42	-1.0	-8	-5.4	-7.4
Iowa	48,971	2,435,828	49.74	(⁷)	+2	-6	+3
Kans.	38,559	1,888,222	48.97	-4	-3	-1.4	-3.8
Ky.	67,806	1,389,680	20.65	+1	+2	+1.2	+1.2
La.	118,297	5,509,004	46.57	+2	+2	-2.5	-4.1
Maine	15,110	646,589	42.77	-3	-4	+7	-2.4
Md.	11,524	437,723	37.98	-8	-2	-4.1	-1.9
Mass.	101,779	6,328,264	62.18	-1	-5	+1.1	-4.4
Mich.	96,306	4,512,569	46.80	-4	+5	-3.9	-4.1
Minn.	85,102	2,343,368	42.53	+1	+3	-1.3	-15.2
Miss.	89,328	1,090,446	18.38	-7	-7	-10.2	-13.9
Mo.	131,806	5,697,678	43.23	-1	(⁸)	+7	-3
Mont.	11,775	633,356	53.79	-5	-4	-4	-1
Nebr.	22,801	1,044,032	45.79	-5	+5.0	-4.5	-7
Nev.	2,750	151,384	55.05	+3	+5	+4.2	+6.2
N. H.	7,254	334,239	46.08	-6	-1.0	-2.4	+1.9
N. J.	23,280	1,136,558	48.82	-5	-1	-4.5	-5.4
N. Mex.	10,656	408,160	38.30	+9	+7	+6.5	+25.0
N. Y.	115,821	6,259,159	54.18	-2	-7	-4.4	-2
N. C.	61,404	1,375,056	22.39	+1	+9	+8	+1.9
N. Dak.	9,035	449,795	49.78	-3	-6	+1.0	+3.8
Ohio	120,406	5,367,600	44.58	-4	-2	-4.4	-7.4
Okl.	98,491	4,752,262	48.25	-4	+6.5	-2.3	+4.4
Oreg.	23,255	1,260,057	54.18	-3	-2	-2.2	-9
Pa.	80,579	3,086,844	38.31	-8	-1.2	-13.1	-11.5
P. R.	17,532	133,576	7.62	+9	+1.5		
R. I.	9,771	442,253	45.26	-5	-2	-5.4	-7.5
S. C.	42,859	1,071,818	25.01	+1.2	+1.4	+2.8	+4.7
S. Dak.	12,113	401,512	40.58	-5	-2	-5	+3.3
Tenn.	65,452	1,926,466	29.43	-6	-1.1	+9	-4.7
Tex.	222,155	7,272,740	32.74	-2	(⁹)	-9	-3.5
Utah	9,868	485,469	49.20	(¹⁰)	+1	-2.7	+6.5
Vt.	6,860	249,868	36.42	+3	+7	+1.0	+3.6
V. I.	626	6,757	10.79	+1.6	+1.5		
Va.	19,617	432,351	22.04	(¹¹)	+5	+6	+2.9
Wash.	70,676	4,404,894	62.33	-6	-1.5	-3.3	-20.8
W. Va.	26,024	685,086	26.33	-7	-8	-3.0	+17.6
Wis.	52,108	2,231,940	42.53	(¹²)	+2	-1.3	-2.1
Wyo.	4,333	242,711	56.01	-9	-1.3	+1.7	+3.1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 4,031 recipients under 65 years of age in Colorado and payments to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1951¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1951 in—		May 1950 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ² ...	96,990	\$4,523,461	\$46.64	(³)	+0.6	+2.1	+3.7
Total, 50 States ⁴ ...	94,173	4,410,095	46.83	(⁵)	+6	+22.8	+21.3
Ala.	1,558	34,516	22.15	+0.5	+7	+7.6	+4.9
Ariz.	832	47,399	56.97	-2.5	-2.5	+4.4	-5.2
Ark.	1,993	52,314	26.25	-1.3	-1.2	+3.0	-11.4
Calif. ⁶	11,143	913,180	81.95	+8	+7	+8.2	+7.3
Colo.	357	20,770	58.18	-1.9	-2.5	-8.0	-2.0
Conn.	303	20,095	66.32	-1.6	+3	+16.5	+28.2
Del.	203	8,989	44.28	-5	+1.6	+10.3	+16.2
D. C.	260	13,508	51.95	0	-1	-3.0	+23.0
Fla.	3,324	141,338	42.52	+1	+9	+7.5	+12.1
Ga.	2,869	82,816	28.87	+9	+9	+7.5	+12.1
Hawaii	115	4,319	37.56	-9	-5	+3.6	+6.3
Idaho	205	10,831	52.83	-1.4	-2.5	-3.8	-1.1
Ill.	4,183	202,123	48.32	-4	+5	-5.5	+5
Ind.	1,820	70,389	38.68	+2	+8	-3.5	-4.6
Iowa	1,262	73,065	57.90	0	-1	+3.9	+4.9
Kans.	657	33,353	50.77	-8	-1.3	-4.5	-4.6
Ky.	2,477	78,812	31.82	+1	+43.2	+8.8	+57.2
La.	1,863	81,761	43.59	-4	-3	+9	+3.3
Maine	649	29,724	45.80	-1.1	-5	-2.4	-3
Md.	490	20,683	42.21	+8	+1.7	+1.0	+4.0
Mass.	1,564	107,710	68.87	+6	-6	+5.2	+9.4
Mich.	1,858	96,677	52.08	-3	+1	-4	+1.4
Minn.	1,150	65,360	56.83	-6	-1.6	+5.9	+3.9
Miss.	2,765	64,704	23.40	-3	-3	-3.3	-14.6
Mo.	775	110,990	142.00	-2	-2	-1.1	-1.1
Mont.	535	31,514	58.90	+9	-5	+3.1	+4.9
Nebr.	730	44,482	60.93	-8	+2.5	+6.4	+16.1
Nev.	44	2,446	(⁷)	(⁸)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹¹)
N. H.	318	16,145	50.77	-9	+5	-6	+5.3
N. J.	780	42,788	54.86	+8	+1.9	+2.6	+5.0
N. Mex.	522	19,420	37.20	0	+1.5	+9.7	+24.8
N. Y.	4,008	251,022	62.63	-1	+3	+1.5	+9.8
N. C.	4,431	152,586	34.44	+9	+1.0	+8.4	+10.2
N. Dak.	108	5,679	52.58	-9	-4.8	-7.7	-8.8
Ohio	3,842	174,657	45.46	-1.0	-1.0	-4	+5
Okl.	2,649	135,948	51.32	-3	-2	-2.1	+8.1
Oreg.	399	26,690	66.89	0	+6	+2.0	+11.7
Pa.	16,301	605,875	36.60	+1	-1	-7	-1.4
P. R.	473	3,577	7.56	-8.0	-10.1		
R. I.	179	9,751	54.47	-2.2	-3.6	+1.7	+4.3
S. C.	1,597	43,789	27.42	+1.2	+1.8	+5.6	-7.5
S. Dak.	220	8,404	38.20	+1.4	+1.0	+5	+8.1
Tenn.	2,741	103,024	37.59	+6	+3	+6.2	+5.3
Tex.	6,084	225,036	36.99	+1	-2	-5.1	-7.7
Utah	210	11,454	54.54	+5	+3.4	+1.0	+12.9
Vt.	179	7,161	40.01	-6	-2	-3.8	-4
V. I.	49	802	(¹²)	(¹³)	(¹⁴)	(¹⁵)	(¹⁶)
Va.	1,522	45,883	30.15	+3	+1.0	-2	+2.4
Wash. ¹⁷	850	64,199	75.53	0	-2.7	+4.9	+9
W. Va.	1,075	33,451	31.12	+5	+2	+3.9	+25.7
Wis.	1,372	67,365	49.10	-1.2	-4	-1.7	+3.6
Wyo.	90	5,257	58.10	-3.9	-4.7	(¹⁸)	(¹⁹)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation. Data exclude program in Connecticut administered without Federal participation concurrently with program under the Social Security Act. Alaska does not administer aid to the blind. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 572 recipients of aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and 19 in Washington and payments to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration. Includes recipients of and payments for aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and Washington.

⁵ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁶ Represents statutory monthly pension of \$40 per recipient; excludes payment for other than a month.

⁷ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

Table 14.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1951¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		April 1951 in—		May 1950 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of families	Amount	Number of families	Amount
Total.....	640,606	2,198,894	1,638,116	\$47,021,843	\$73.40	\$21.38	-0.8	-1.0	-1.6	+2.3
Total, 52 States ⁴	640,581	2,198,808	1,638,055	47,020,939	73.40	21.38	-0.8	-1.0	-1.6	+2.3
Alabama.....	18,740	64,533	51,718	639,156	34.10	9.90	-0.8	-0.7	+7.8	+12.9
Alaska.....	650	2,216	1,617	47,108	72.47	21.26	-2.3	+1.3	0	+31.6
Arizona.....	4,109	15,481	11,593	311,502	75.81	20.12	(³)	+1	+6.6	-5.9
Arkansas.....	16,086	56,059	42,809	563,381	35.02	10.05	-2.5	-2.2	-2.9	-10.0
California.....	86,935	176,047	131,185	6,321,265	111.03	35.91	-4	-3	+17.9	+17.2
Colorado.....	5,565	20,396	15,340	509,505	91.56	24.98	-1.0	-1.6	-2.1	+13.3
Connecticut.....	5,543	18,057	13,025	898,095	107.90	33.12	-6	-7	+10.6	+3.9
Delaware.....	709	2,733	2,088	81,080	72.05	18.69	+7	+2	+4.9	+4.9
District of Columbia.....	2,130	8,491	6,506	205,470	96.93	34.32	-1.4	-2.0	+3.1	+35.1
Florida.....	28,965	94,865	71,041	1,447,984	49.99	15.28	-1	-1	+7.6	+22.6
Georgia.....	10,141	62,722	48,469	885,816	46.28	14.12	+1.0	+1.8	+29.3	+29.3
Hawaii.....	3,448	12,949	9,984	297,925	86.41	23.01	-3.2	-4.4	-11.9	-13.2
Idaho.....	2,447	8,373	6,133	253,922	103.77	30.33	-2.2	-2.7	-4.4	+1.3
Illinois.....	23,402	82,182	60,769	2,302,410	98.39	28.02	-3	-1	-6.6	+1.1
Indiana.....	10,337	34,020	25,074	680,709	65.85	20.01	-3.0	-2.3	-10.5	-11.4
Iowa.....	5,248	18,386	13,665	511,780	97.52	27.84	-6	-8	+2	+25.5
Kansas.....	4,950	17,378	13,040	408,847	82.28	25.50	-1.9	-1.6	-9.3	+17.3
Kentucky.....	23,900	83,539	61,236	892,444	37.34	10.68	-1	-2	+7.3	+6.3
Louisiana.....	24,442	87,497	64,610	1,211,148	49.55	13.84	-2.3	-2.2	-19.6	-18.3
Maine.....	4,572	15,942	11,613	338,555	74.05	21.24	+1	-4	+14.6	+30.5
Maryland.....	6,198	23,747	18,033	498,605	80.45	21.00	-1.9	-1.6	-5.4	-2.0
Massachusetts.....	13,361	43,968	32,206	1,457,469	109.08	33.15	-6	-1.5	-6	-4.0
Michigan.....	25,430	82,020	58,255	2,335,966	91.79	28.48	-4	+8	-9.5	-6.4
Minnesota.....	7,950	26,775	20,244	719,026	90.44	26.85	-4	-8	-1.1	-2.4
Mississippi.....	10,693	39,762	30,727	201,451	18.84	8.07	-3	+3	-15.1	-40.7
Missouri.....	24,069	81,434	59,689	1,252,456	52.04	15.35	-1.1	-1.1	-7.6	-8.8
Montana.....	2,472	8,560	6,292	213,290	86.28	24.92	-2	-3	-3.2	(³)
Nebraska.....	3,429	11,066	8,229	296,096	86.35	26.76	-1.8	+3.8	-7.7	-4.1
Nevada.....	85	80	61	804	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
New Hampshire.....	1,623	5,470	3,979	168,723	103.96	30.81	-1.5	-2.3	-7	+15.3
New Jersey.....	5,253	17,696	13,381	491,527	93.57	27.75	+3	+7.4	-0.9	-2.3
New Mexico.....	5,608	19,431	14,733	334,950	59.73	17.24	+1.0	+8	+8.0	+32.4
New York.....	54,441	182,170	129,777	5,901,167	108.40	32.39	-7	-1.2	-8.4	-1.8
North Carolina.....	16,505	60,178	46,149	751,710	45.54	12.49	+5	+1.5	+8.4	+13.4
North Dakota.....	1,847	6,736	5,095	194,622	105.37	28.89	-1.6	(³)	-1.0	+1.8
Ohio.....	14,876	54,202	40,591	1,139,486	76.60	21.02	(³)	-7	+2.7	+30.0
Oklahoma.....	21,906	73,244	55,595	1,537,639	70.19	20.90	(³)	-2	-6.1	+45.9
Oregon.....	4,193	13,706	10,319	445,224	106.18	32.27	-1.6	-1.0	+10.1	+11.3
Pennsylvania.....	41,041	146,346	108,190	3,513,761	85.62	24.01	-3.3	-5.4	-24.1	-24.0
Puerto Rico.....	11,530	36,172	27,050	102,315	8.87	2.83	+3	+2.1		
Rhode Island.....	3,339	11,140	7,985	268,411	87.87	26.34	-1.2	-1.5	-12.5	-12.0
South Carolina.....	6,745	25,216	19,473	262,296	39.89	10.40	+9	+5	-23.6	-19.6
South Dakota.....	2,596	8,461	6,293	179,062	68.98	21.16	-1	-2	+10.7	+21.9
Tennessee.....	23,497	83,740	62,861	1,117,800	47.57	13.35	-1.2	-1.4	-4.9	-6.3
Texas.....	19,321	74,139	55,095	862,433	44.64	11.63	-1.2	+1.6	+2.9	+7.6
Utah.....	3,153	11,013	8,157	332,678	105.51	30.21	-1.7	-2.5	-11.5	+11.1
Vermont.....	1,031	3,590	2,791	55,436	53.77	15.44	-1	+1	-7	-1.8
Virgin Islands.....	172	510	460	2,647	15.39	5.18	+11.0	+13.7		
Virginia.....	8,495	31,535	23,875	432,694	50.94	13.72	-3	-2	+4.6	+13.9
Washington.....	11,106	36,643	26,414	1,417,483	127.63	38.68	-2.2	-3.6	-12.3	+12.6
West Virginia.....	17,673	65,226	50,216	1,024,318	57.96	15.70	-9	-1.4	-5.5	+17.0
Wisconsin.....	9,031	30,672	22,606	942,596	104.37	30.73	-1	-2	-4.2	+2.4
Wyoming.....	639	2,284	1,697	64,000	100.16	28.02	-5	-9	+6.0	+12.1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. Data exclude programs in Florida, Kentucky, and Nebraska administered without Federal participation concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Number of adults included in total number of recipients is estimated.

⁴ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁸ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.

⁹ In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$94,375 from general assistance funds were made to 2,848 families.

Table 15.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1951¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients	
		Total amount	Average
Total ²	97,079	\$4,399,393	\$45.32
Alabama	8,397	181,371	21.60
Colorado	1,646	74,273	45.12
Delaware	93	3,792	40.77
District of Columbia	849	45,820	53.97
Hawaii	665	29,600	44.51
Idaho	591	28,496	48.22
Illinois	1,174	49,557	42.21
Kansas	2,545	119,289	46.87
Louisiana	14,783	460,735	31.17
Maryland	1,950	84,568	43.37
Michigan	585	33,171	56.70
Mississippi	389	6,464	16.62
Missouri	7,463	347,855	46.61
Montana	845	49,490	58.57
New Mexico	1,267	53,075	41.89
New York	23,897	1,418,383	59.35
North Carolina	1,713	45,764	26.72
North Dakota	368	19,465	52.89
Ohio	2,326	99,878	42.90
Oregon	1,360	88,176	64.84
Pennsylvania	12,645	511,282	40.78
Rhode Island	10	361	(³)
South Carolina	1,983	63,889	32.22
Utah	1,514	82,917	54.77
Vermont	146	2,251	15.42
Virgin Islands	23	260	(³)
Virginia	1,714	56,794	33.14
Washington	4,650	358,737	77.15
West Virginia	403	13,084	32.47
Wisconsin	744	47,041	63.23
Wyoming	441	23,555	53.41

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. Figures in italics represent programs under State plans not yet approved by the Social Security Administration. All data subject to revision.

² Represents States reporting plans in operation.

³ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

Table 16.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, May 1951¹

[Exclusive of vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1951 in—		May 1950 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	355,000	\$16,163,000	\$45.57	-7.6	-8.8	-37.5	-38.0
Ala.	84	1,961	23.35	(³)	(³)	-90.0	-98.2
Alaska	97	3,994	41.18	-20.5	-20.7	-12.6	+3.8
Ariz.	1,207	47,198	39.08	+1.2	+3.0	-28.3	-27.5
Ark.	2,528	32,651	12.92	+2	-2	-4.3	-3.1
Calif.	32,221	1,441,174	44.73	-6.2	+5	-29.8	-33.0
Colo.	2,941	117,936	40.10	-21.9	-24.2	-38.0	-33.0
Conn.	⁴ 4,025	⁴ 191,169	47.50	-2.1	-5.0	-35.5	-39.4
Del.	989	34,678	35.06	-4.4	-3.8	-27.5	-26.9
D. C.	962	32,741	54.82	-4.1	-4.7	-40.7	-25.9
Fla.	⁵ 5,000	⁵ 78,000					
Ga.	3,384	53,025	16.26	+1.2	-8	-2	+2.6
Hawaii	3,078	157,491	51.17	-11.3	-10.5	-22.1	-22.7
Idaho	256	9,005	35.18	-7.6	-5.4	-51.9	-52.1
Ill.	30,635	1,526,930	49.84	-8.2	-8.7	-29.5	-29.9
Ind.	9,064	273,717	30.20	-12.2	-8.1	-38.6	-30.3
Iowa	3,399	96,793	28.48	-10.4	-15.4	-16.7	-11.9
Kans.	2,348	100,906	42.98	-10.1	-7.2	-51.8	-43.8
Ky.	2,677	68,033	25.41	-16.3	-10.3	-16.3	-4.0
La.	5,901	177,332	30.05	+2.7	+3.9	-79.0	-77.7
Maine	3,535	145,320	41.17	-12.9	-14.3	-27.3	-29.3
Md.	4,108	186,137	45.31	-10.0	-10.2	-24.8	-22.5
Mass.	20,061	1,064,144	53.05	-3.9	+3	-19.3	-18.2
Mich.	20,194	871,521	43.16	-6.4	-3.0	-52.1	-52.2
Minn.	6,052	271,456	44.85	-13.3	-18.2	-25.9	-25.7
Miss.	861	10,052	11.67	+4.1	+7.2	+20.8	+24.3
Mo.	11,522	351,928	30.54	-3.6	-4.1	-33.1	-37.8
Mont.	647	20,623	31.87	-26.3	-28.3	-53.1	-61.4
Nebr.	1,425	48,822	34.26	-8.3	-12.6	-11.8	-7.2
Nev.	⁶ 380	⁶ 14,000	36.84	-2.6	-2.8	+15.2	+44.3
N. H.	1,341	49,089	36.61	-7.0	-15.5	-38.7	-44.3
N. J.	8,445	481,277	56.99	-5.5	-5.1	-36.5	-36.9
N. Mex.	790	17,353	21.97	-16.6	-18.9	-55.3	-58.5
N. Y.	⁷ 57,284	⁷ 4,305,357	75.16	-5.2	-5.2	-38.8	-38.1
N. C.	2,756	47,166	17.11	-16.1	-16.3	-32.9	-21.4
N. Dak.	526	18,756	35.66	-34.6	-37.4	-50.6	-52.3
Ohio	21,299	859,926	40.37	-7.2	-9.1	-40.2	-44.7
Okla.	¹¹ 8,100	¹¹ 122,075	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	+5.8	(¹¹)	+6.8
Oreg.	4,425	277,141	62.63	-13.2	-6.6	-41.5	-33.9
Pa.	25,355	1,211,297	47.77	-13.3	-17.7	-51.1	-57.1
P. R.	5,838	41,782	7.16	-1	+3		
R. I.	4,237	231,450	54.63	-7.2	-8.6	-36.9	-40.7
S. C.	3,322	57,864	17.42	+3.8	+1.8	(¹²)	(¹²)
S. Dak.	968	25,759	26.61	-12.2	-13.9	-12.0	-8.0
Tenn.	1,811	23,098	12.75	-21.5	-22.4	-19.2	-17.3
Tex.	¹³ 5,200	¹³ 100,000					
Utah	1,230	65,829	53.52	-4.7	-2.2	-54.4	-47.4
Vt.	¹⁴ 1,000	¹⁴ 35,000					
V. I.	196	1,985	10.13	+2.1	+2.4		
Va.	3,428	90,141	26.30	-2.4	-1.8	-29.7	-24.3
Wash.	9,050	501,148	55.38	-25.4	-38.3	-44.0	-45.5
W. Va.	5,235	116,858	22.32	-3.6	-3.9	-3	-2.0
Wis.	5,158	258,030	50.03	-13.9	-12.7	-44.3	-47.0
Wyo.	151	5,775	38.25	-28.1	-25.5	-71.8	-76.3

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1951, p. 21. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

³ Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

⁴ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁵ About 5 percent of this total is estimated.

⁶ Partly estimated.

⁷ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

⁸ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁹ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

¹⁰ Includes 4,721 cases and payments of \$145,296 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

¹¹ Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,676 cases were aided by county commissioners and 6,827 cases under program administered by State Board of Public Welfare. Average per case and percentage changes not computed.

¹² Not computed; comparable data not available.

¹³ Estimated.

¹⁴ Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of cities and towns.